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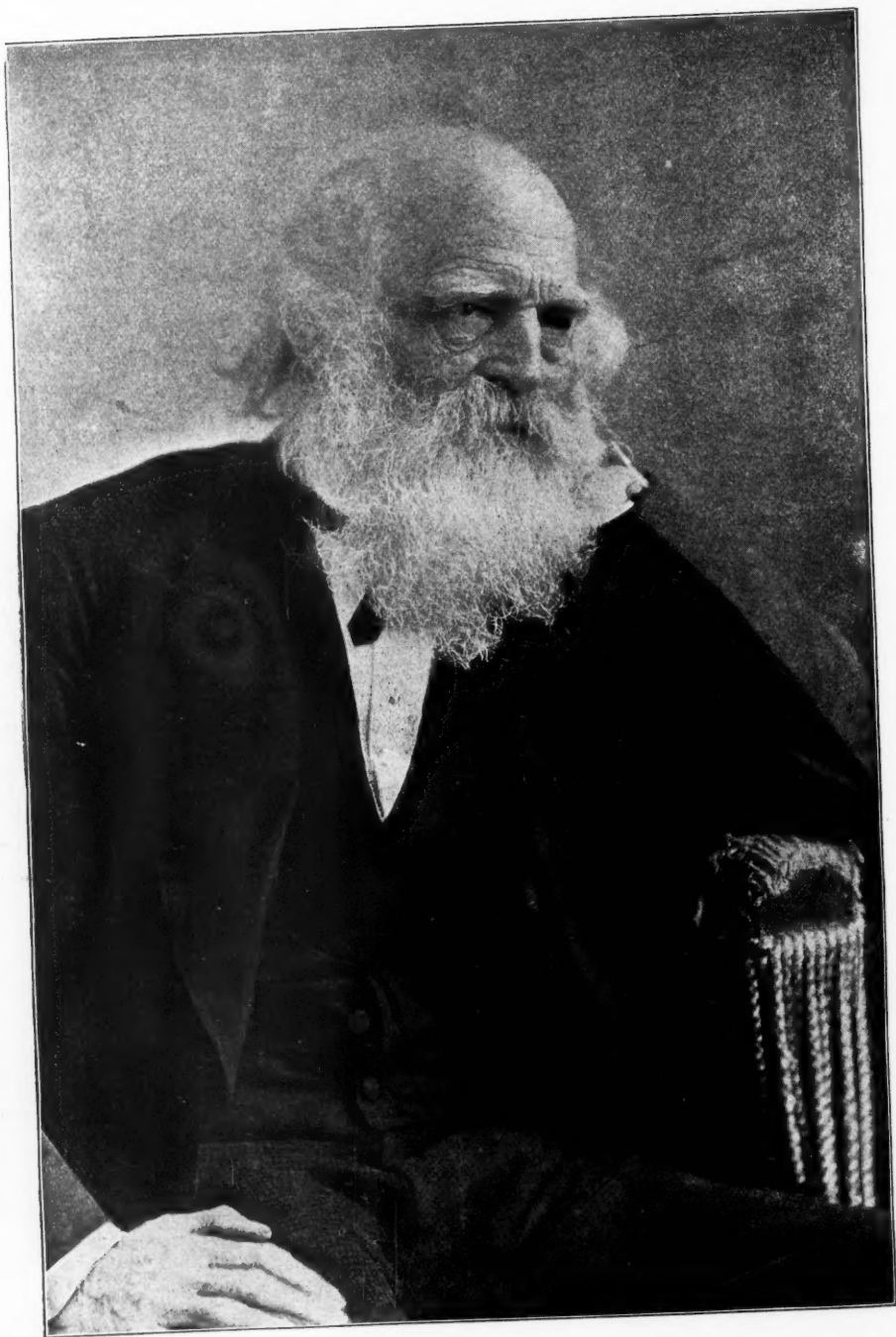
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WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT; BORN NOV. 3, 1794; DIED JUNE 12, 1878.
(See opposite page.)

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1894.

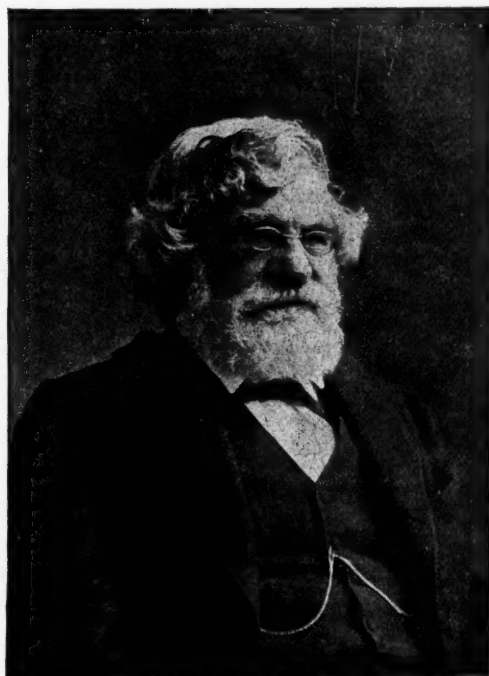
No. 4

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Bryant Anniversary.

An interesting event of the season, and one deserving a conspicuous place in our record, was the celebration several weeks ago of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the foremost representative of American literature, William Cullen Bryant. It was in the hills of western Massachusetts at Cummington that Bryant was born in 1794. November 3d was his actual birthday, but there were many reasons why the celebration of the event at Cummington was held at an earlier day. The date chosen was August 16, and a great open-air meeting of several thousand people gathered in a little grove adjacent to the old Bryant homestead. Most of these people had come long distances; for the whole Cummington region cannot boast a thousand inhabitants. It was an all-day meeting and its presiding officer was Mr. Parke Godwin, now a Nestor among journalists, and associated in our minds with Bryant both as the poet's son-in-law and also as his successor to the editorship of the *New York Evening Post*. Mr. Godwin was not the only eloquent speaker and notable figure of the day. It was particularly interesting that John Howard Bryant, now 87 years old, the only surviving brother of William Cullen Bryant, was able to be present from his Western home, and to take an active part by reading a poem of his own composition. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read an original poem and was warmly greeted by the assemblage. Charles Dudley Warner made an address, John Bigelow made another, and John White Chadwick paid a discriminating tribute to the genius of the great American poet. Professor Charles Eliot Norton and President J. Stanley Hall were also among the distinguished speakers. Mr. William R. Thayer has prepared for the readers of this REVIEW a just and appropriate estimate of Bryant's place in our literature, and it will be found in this number. Our frontispiece is from a photograph (never before published, so far as we can ascertain) taken by Sarony a short time before Mr. Bryant's death. This picture was commended to us by Mr. Harold Godwin, editor of *Current Literature*, as in his opinion the

most satisfactory of all the photographs of his grandfather. It may not be superfluous to suggest that although August 16 was chosen for the Cummington celebration because climatic and other reasons would have made a large gathering at the Bryant



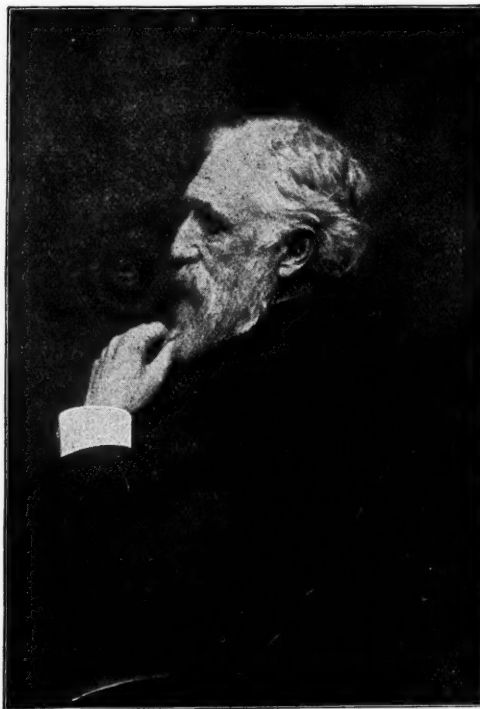
MR. PARKE GODWIN.

homestead a difficult or impossible thing in November, the exact date for celebration in public schools and other institutions will be Saturday, November 3d, although Friday, the 2d, may best suit the convenience of schools that are not in session on Saturdays. Superintendents and teachers will need no urging or

argument to be convinced of the advantages of an observance of the day with suitable readings, essays and addresses.

Saratoga as a Summer Centre. Saratoga has been the Mecca of many men of many minds during the past summer and early autumn. It has been sensationally exposed in the newspapers as the most reckless and unrestrained gambling resort of all this year's watering places and vacation centres. It has been the outing headquarters of alarmed Tammany politicians and their confederates of the ruling State machine. The State party conventions of September were also with one accord fixed for Saratoga. At one time it seemed likely that the Constitutional Convention would betake itself from Albany to Saratoga in a body, where its members could divert themselves according to their respective tastes out of working hours. Fortunately the Convention proved sober-minded enough to vote down the proposition and to stay in Albany. The American Historical Association was to have gathered at Saratoga, but concluded to defer its annual meeting until the winter holidays and then to hold it at Washington. The American Economic Association, by the way, has also ruled in favor of a midwinter meeting and will come to New York under the auspices of Columbia College at the Christmas season. Many of the members of the American Economic Association are also interested in the work of the Social Science Congress and were present at Saratoga at the meeting of this body in the first week of September. Numerous valuable papers were read, the topics from day to day assuming a very wide range. The one of most immediate practical importance, perhaps, was that of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner in exposition of the principles and practice of the Elmira Reformatory. Superintendent Brockway, of the great reformatory prison for young men convicted of their first felonious crime, has for some time been under investigation on account of charges of cruelty in the administration of corporal punishment.

The Elmira Reformatory. Mr. Warner comes to the defense of Superintendent Brockway with knowledge and force. Most of the feeling that has been aroused against Mr. Brockway is due to a lack of acquaintance with the nature of the problem which the Elmira Reformatory has to attack. The broad fact should not be ignored that Mr. Brockway has had to deal with a tremendous body of the toughest young criminals in the whole world, a great proportion of them coming from the slums of New York, and that he has been able after an average disciplinary incarceration of twenty months to release these young convicts on parole and to demonstrate satisfactorily that eighty per cent. of them do not violate the parole but do enter permanently into the ranks of industrious, self-supporting, law-abiding citizens. To Mr. Brockway have been committed the most extreme types of the wayward, hardened and undisciplined. Scarcely one in twenty when convicted has



MR. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

possessed any considerable degree of skill at any trade or calling. Not one in ten has been accustomed to regular hours, regular meals, or anything like the restraints of a normal, self-controlled existence. Mr. Brockway's problem is to develop the spark of manhood that remains in the breasts of these offenders against society, to teach every man a trade that will enable him to support himself honestly when he leaves the prison, and so to round out each man's physical, moral and intellectual defects as to counteract abnormal tendencies and hereditary taints. Much and severe military drill is used in order to accustom these young men to discipline and obedience. The régime of the Reformatory is more severe than that of old-fashioned prisons and penitentiaries, but its atmosphere is totally different. Nowhere else in the world can there be found such a concrete exhibition of the possibilities of character-building as in this institution, which has been created by the genius and the untiring devotion of the greatest penologist of modern times or of any period. Mr. Brockway professes to find a certain small percentage of these criminals under his charge who are so hardened and whose whole lives have been so unfortunately environed that they seem utterly lacking in moral sensibility. The rules of the Reformatory are reasonable and are carefully devised for the ultimate well-being of the inmates. In the case of repeated and stubborn refusals to observe these rules, Mr. Brockway has been accustomed to administer corporal punishment. He affirms that

the results have abundantly justified this course. The young criminal when once subdued by the only thing that can impress him,—fear of physical pains,—becomes amenable to the regulations of the place, performs his allotted tasks, and gradually finds that the path of duty is pleasanter and better than that of wrong-doing. Everything about the system is so adjusted as to make it seem worth while to do right and altogether mistaken and unprofitable to do wrong. Whether or not Mr. Brockway has, in the details of his administration of corporal punishment, exceeded the limits of wisdom and propriety is a question by itself. It would be a thousand pities if at this time, when he is under sharp and bitter accusation, the friends of the magnificent institution that he has built up should fail to express their concern for the maintenance of a type of improved prison administration which has given the State of New York so enviable a reputation, and which rests upon psychological and educational principles that are so important and so impregnable. We must, then, agree with Mr. Charles Dudley Warner in expressing solicitude for the future of the Elmira institution and in claiming for Mr. Brockway a due recognition of the unparalleled services he has rendered the State of New York, the United States at large, and the whole civilized world, as a prison reformer.

Education for the Bar. Another of the great organizations that has assembled at Saratoga since our last number went to the printers is the American Bar Association. The President for the year was the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, and his presidential address was an elaborate essay upon the recent civil disorders. The chief parts of it have since appeared in the *Forum*, and it will be found reviewed in our department of the "Leading Articles of the Month." The Bar Association has taken the lead in a strong movement to promote a broader and more thorough education for admission to the practice of law. Mr. George M. Sharp, of the Yale Law School, is secretary of the Association's section on legal education, and he has brought great zeal to the work he has in hand. The movement is supported by the leading members of the boards of instruction of the best law schools of the United States, and can but result in great benefit to the community at large. Our lawyers in this country play so dominating a part in the making of our constitutions, the framing of our legislation, and the more important parts of the task of government, that it is eminently to be desired that they should have a training that goes deeper into the principles of jurisprudence, and that also has a wider extent in the direction of scientific and comparative politics. We invoke for the section of legal education a strong support and an attainment of early and marked results.

American Explorers in Ancient Fields. This year's record of work in various fields of exploration,—archæological, scientific, and geographical,—bids fair to show a very creditable American participation.

From Greece there comes the account of exceedingly notable exhumations by our American School of Archæology under the direction of Dr. Charles Waldstein. Some time ago the American School obtained funds from patrons in this country and permission from the Greek government to dig comprehensively at Delphi, where it was believed that precious fragments of shrines and temples and vast treasures of statuary and decorative pottery were hidden under the *débris* of many centuries. The high expectations with which this work was begun have been happily realized. The treasures unearthed must remain for the most part in national Greek museums, but our American students will have had the educational advantage of assisting in the discovery and in the scholarly processes of comparison and identification. Classical instruction in many of our colleges will have a greater charm and a higher quality of knowledge and scholarship by reason of this work at Delphi and of the varied enterprises of our hopeful little school of philology and classical archæology at Athens. From another field of archæology,—one of higher antiquity and of more difficult approach,—comes the news of still more noteworthy triumphs for American enterprise. Under auspices chiefly Philadelphian, the Rev. Dr. Peters has for some years been engaged in excavations on the site of ancient Babylon. We have no minute details of the recent successes of his undertaking, but we are informed in a general way that his little army of native diggers has uncovered architectural and art remains of such importance as to compare favorably with the findings of Layard at Nineveh; and that as a result of work pursued under many difficulties and discouragements we shall have added a great store to our former knowledge of the history and characteristics of the remotest Asiatic empires.

Our Various Arctic Parties.

The past season has been an adverse one for arctic exploration. Word has been received from Lieutenant Peary's expedition, and it is now known that the winter and spring in the polar zone were excessively cold and stormy, and that the ease with which Lieutenant Peary made great sledge journeys in 1892 had no counterpart in 1894. With two or three faithful supporters this intrepid explorer has determined to remain for another year's work in high latitudes, while the rest of the expedition will soon reach home. Mr. Walter Wellman, the journalist who is trying his hand at arctic travel, has also met with the difficulties of an uncommonly severe season, the channels generally navigable being filled with dangerous ice floes. As for Dr. Cook, of Brooklyn, and his summer party of tourists to the Greenland coast, their expedition was one series of accidents from beginning to end. The newspapers have fully recorded the story of the *Miranda*. The party was made up largely of college professors and amateur scientists and sportsmen, and therefore possessed an abundance of literary talent, so that in proportion to its importance this jaunt will have produced a larger quantity of printed

reports than any other adventure beyond the arctic circle that was ever attempted. One thing Dr. Cook's tour succeeded in demonstrating, and that is the comparative ease with which a summer trip may be made to regions heretofore regarded as absolutely inaccessible except to the marvelously bold explorer. Going to Greenland will some day become as easy and popular a thing as going to Alaska for a vacation trip.



LIEUTENANT PEARY.

As for Mr. Robert Stein and his well conceived expedition, circumstances prevented his getting started this year; and as the New York *Sun* remarks, he is "the only aspirant for arctic honors who has reason to feel perfectly satisfied." If he should go next year he would be altogether likely to encounter a more favorable set of climatic conditions.

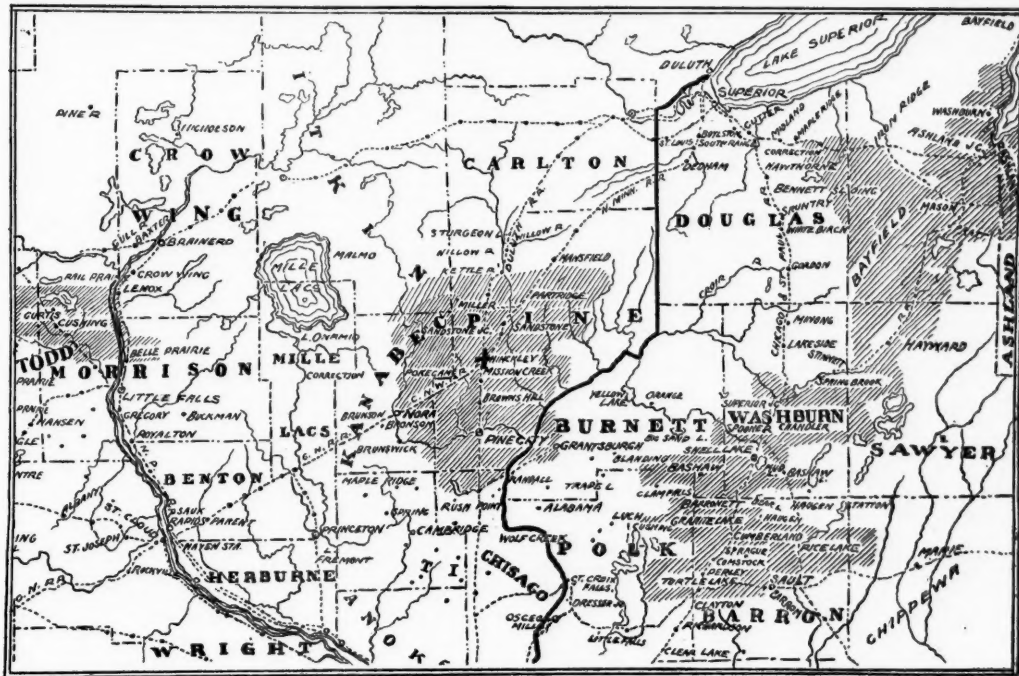
*Northwestern
Forest
Fires.*

Great disasters follow each other with a frequency and a variety that will not permit man to forget altogether his limitations and weaknesses as compared with the resistless forces of nature. In the present year there have been calamitous earthquakes in Greece, South America, and other parts of the world, and quite lately the most ancient portion of Constantinople has been partly demolished, with much loss of life, through those subterranean forces that make mockery of our notions of *terra firma*. In our own country within a very few years there have been historic calamities produced by earthquakes, by fires, by cyclones and tornadoes, by floods, by drouth, and by grasshoppers and various insects. Floods in the lower Mississippi, the Jamestown calamity, the tidal wave that submerged the Cotton Islands,—these have brought devastation and death by means of resistless volumes of water. The calamities of the present season, however, have been due primarily to a lack of water. The prolonged drouth of the summer was

of very unusual extent and duration, and it affected most disastrously the crops maturing late in the season. Its most tragic effect was witnessed in the great pine woods of the Northwest, where the dried-up grass and undergrowth was like tinder, and where forest fires of more or less magnitude were raging for weeks. Extended regions in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have been the scene of the most resistless and widespread of the forest fires of the present year; and Saturday, the first day of September, witnessed the culminating horrors of this series of vast conflagrations. On that day the well-known railroad junction village of Hinckley, Minnesota, and several other lumbering villages in the same region, were completely swept away, having been encompassed by the flames so rapidly and so unexpectedly that escape was well nigh impossible. The number of lives lost did not fall far below 500, and may possibly have exceeded that number. It will be extremely difficult ever to determine the exact mortality.

*Heroism on
the Minnesota
Railroads.*

The tales of heroism that have been reported from the scene of death and destruction in Minnesota may well quicken our sense of the noble possibilities of human nature. Where so many men were brave and self-sacrificing, it would not be possible to make any list of heroes. But particular praise is due to the railroad men whose trains rescued hundreds of people, and whose splendid courage alone prevented the doubling of the list of the dead. Conductor Sullivan and Engineer Root, in charge of the regular passenger train on the St. Paul & Duluth road that reached Hinckley at the very moment when the whole neighborhood was enveloped in flames, did not back their train away from the doomed town until they had loaded it with hundreds of fleeing inhabitants. The train was on fire from one end to the other, but Engineer Root, sustained by his brave fireman, ran the train backward several miles to a swamp, where the passengers took refuge in the foul and shallow water, while the dense forest all around them roared and crackled under the tremendous conflagration, and the train on the track before them was totally consumed. They remained in the water for many hours, and were subsequently rescued by aid from Duluth and Superior. The Eastern Minnesota railroad also touches Hinckley, and the passenger train on that line reached the burning town at about the same time with the train on the St. Paul & Duluth road. Powers and Best, the conductor and engineer of the Eastern Minnesota train, showed the same firmness, courage and high sense of fidelity to duty that the trainmen on the other road were displaying at the same time. Heedless of all protests they held their train until all who sought refuge on it had been packed into the cars, and then they coolly proceeded to take the chances upon their only means of escape. In one direction the road was completely blocked. In the other direction it was necessary to cross the Kettle river bridge,



SCENE OF THE MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN FOREST FIRES.

(Shaded portions show in general the districts where fires prevailed).

115 feet high and 1,600 feet long. The bridge was already burning fiercely, but Engineer Best drove his train with its hundreds of passengers safely across the chasm. The kind of manhood that is capable of such deeds is one of the best possessions of any nation. As for the homeless and impoverished settlers of the destroyed villages, the quick generosity of the people of Minnesota has made due provision for them. The economic loss resulting from these great forest fires will reach into the millions, but as yet no computation of it is possible.

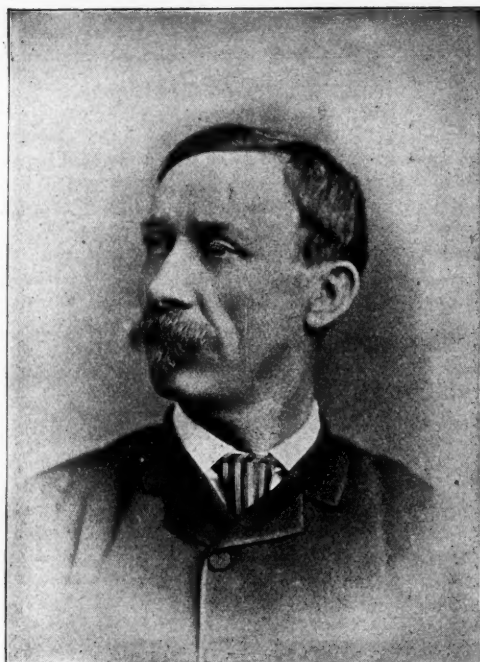
*The Drouth,
the Western Crops,
and Irrigation.*

Great as are the property losses from the conflagrations made possible by the extreme severity of the drouth, they will not compare in volume with the losses which the Western States will have experienced through the effect of the dry weather upon the corn crop alone, not to mention the flax and various other agricultural staples. In some of the best corn States west of the Mississippi the crop is almost a total failure. As a consequence we have witnessed the unusual phenomenon of a higher price per bushel for corn than for wheat. The effect of the dry summer gives particular point to the current movements for the great extension of irrigation throughout the West.

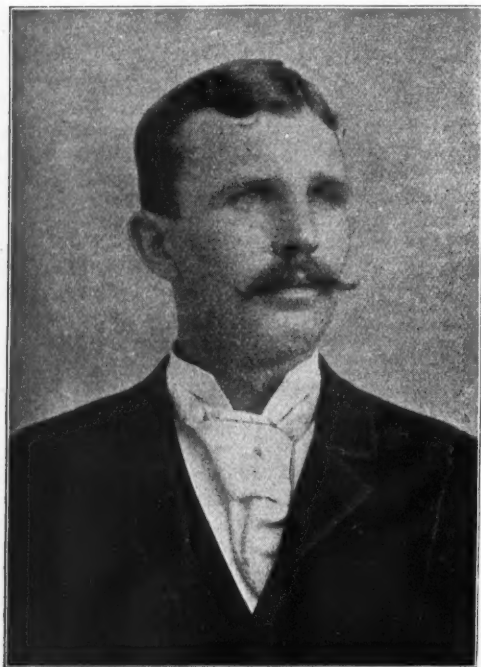
Even in States which in normal years have sufficient rainfall, some system of irrigation as an auxiliary in farming would add vastly to the certainty of results, besides greatly increasing the average yield per acre. The past weeks and months have witnessed very pitiable sights in some parts of the West which a few years ago were opened up to agriculture with much enterprise and high hopes. The highways have been lined with canvas-covered wagons, or "prairie schooners" as they are called beyond the Mississippi, filled with jaded, hungry, and disappointed farmers' families moving eastward for food. The lack of rain has happily produced no such famine results in our land of plenty as in Russia two years ago; but in certain districts nine-tenths of the farms have been temporarily abandoned. Some of these districts perhaps are so situated that they could not be irrigated without undue expense. But for most of these unfortunate farmers, and for millions to come after them, irrigation is the one sure path to success and prosperity. We are glad to publish in this number an account of the recent Irrigation Congress at Denver, from the pen of Mr. William E. Smythe, the most enthusiastic and the most widely informed of all our American advocates of the redemption by irrigation of the great arid empire of the West and Southwest.



ENGINEER BEST,
Eastern Minnesota R. R.



JAMES ROOT,
Engineer of Engine "60," St. Paul & Duluth R. R.



JOHN MCGOWAN,
Fireman of Engine "60," St. Paul & Duluth R. R.



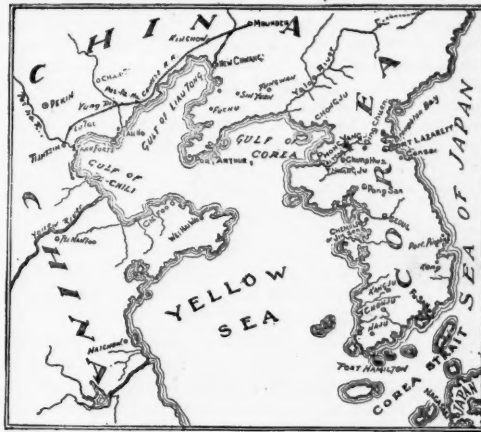
THOMAS SULLIVAN,
Conductor of Train, St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

HEROES OF THE MINNESOTA FOREST FIRES.

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The Struggle Over Corea.

The war in Corea between Japan and China is doubtless producing incidents of an exciting if not of a tragical character, from day to day. Thus far, however, this Oriental centre of interest has seriously baffled the news gatherers. It was not to be expected that, with telegraph tolls at something like five dollars a word, the reports could be very extended. Moreover, much of the region now involved in the conflict or in preparation for it is extremely difficult of access and remote from modern means of communication. None the less, the newspapers and news gathering associations of Europe and America fell far short of their customary enterprise in their complete and abject surrender for a time to the difficulties that beset their attempts to report the present war. They were actually paying out a great deal of money for dispatches that were absolutely worthless. The newspaper reader was cautioned, when he read the telegraphic account of a new fight at sea or clash of arms on land, that perhaps after all this dispatch referred to a battle six weeks or two months previous. The only bit of solidly authentic news that seemed to have been published was that which related to the first event of the war—namely, the sinking by the Japanese navy of a transport ship loaded with Chinese soldiers destined for Corea. This was true up to September 18. Then came the clear intelligence of a great battle on the 14th and 15th at Ping Yang, or Phong Yang as it is also called. The Chinese army of 20,000 men was demolished and nothing seemed to oppose a rapid march of the Japanese in the direction of Peking. A great naval victory was also reported in the papers of the 19th. At least enough is now known to make it appear certain that both by land and by sea thus far the advantage is overwhelmingly on the side of Japan. On the other hand the great majority of intelligent critics throughout Christendom are of the opinion that China, with its vast population and resources, will not be discouraged by Japan's superior preparations and temporary successes, but will never admit defeat or cry enough. It will be fortunate indeed if this struggle can be brought to an end without any serious embroilment of the European powers. England's interests are so vast and so intimately interwoven with the commerce of every nation and region, that strict and honest neutrality is an excessively difficult thing for John Bull to maintain. He thrust his finger in our pie some thirty years ago with results that were very costly to him, and that he took very much to heart. He has doubtless resolved to obey most faithfully in this Oriental war the dictates of international law regarding the duties of neutrality. But his manifest sympathy with China and prejudice against Japan has shown itself in several more or less unpleasant ways, and it is to be feared that this partiality may go too far. Russia and the United States would be disposed to insist upon fair play for Japan. The thing to be earnestly desired by all friends of civilization is the prompt termination of the war upon some



VICINITY OF THE PHONG YANG BATTLE.

basis of clear understanding about the future status of Corea. While we must be content to wait awhile for detailed news about the current incidents of the war, it is at least a great satisfaction to be able to obtain from competent sources some definite and accurate knowledge of the countries affected and of the men who are leading the forces of their respective nations. Thus last month the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS were afforded a clear and careful survey of the political conditions and the political and military leadership of Japan. This month we are so fortunate as to be able to present to our readers a sketch of Li Hung Chang, the "Bismarck of China," from the pen of Mr. John Russell Young, formerly our minister to the Chinese Empire, and for many years past a close and confidential friend of the great Chinese statesman. Mr. Young's extremely interesting portraiture of the man who is now devoting all his energies and powers to the organization of the campaign against the Japanese in Corea, throws much valuable light upon the whole Oriental situation.

President Cleveland
to
President Dole.

It is interesting to note the close of the long and painful diplomatic controversy over the relations between the Sandwich Islands and the United States. President Cleveland's letter to President Dole, recognizing the full validity of the new régime, completely closes the door upon past disputes and dissensions, so far as their practical bearing is concerned. The Hawaiian republic is an established fact, with validity in no quarter open to doubt or denial, and under the friendly protection of the United States President Cleveland's letter was as follows:

GROVER CLEVELAND,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

To His Excellency, SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii:

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I have received your letter of the 7th ultimo, by which you announce the establish-

ment and proclamation of the Republic of Hawaii on the 4th day of July, 1894, and your assumption of the office of President with all the formalities prescribed by the constitution thereof.

I cordially reciprocate the sentiments you express for the continuance of the friendly relations which have existed between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and assure you of my best wishes for your personal prosperity.

Written at Washington the 7th day of August, 1894.

Your Good Friend,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,

W. Q. GRESHAM,

Secretary of State.

The expression "great and good friend," it should be explained to those who do not already understand it, happens to be the conventional form of address established between the executive heads of the American and Hawaiian governments, and has no more significance than "your excellency" or any other form of diplomatic intercourse.

*Nicaragua and
the Mosquito
Coast.*

Another of the small States practically under the friendly patronage of the United States is Nicaragua. For many months past this little republic of Central America has been the scene of a controversy that has attracted almost as much international attention as the Hawaiian revolution, and it is fortunate that the Nicaraguan affair has also been settled upon lines of apparent justice and permanence. The controversy has been over the relations to Nicaragua of a portion of its eastern or Gulf-of-Mexico slope, known as the "Mosquito Coast" or the "Mosquito Reservation." The government of this district has borne some such anomalous relationship to that of Nicaragua as the Indian Territory's has borne to that of the United States. The Mosquito Indians have had a chief of their own and have been independent of Nicaragua in local affairs. Their port is the town of Bluefields, and under the long established régime of the Mosquito Reservation this port has not been subject to the customs regulations of the republic of Nicaragua. Accordingly many American and other foreign traders and merchants dealing in the fruits and various semi-tropical products of the region have settled there, have obtained great influence over the conduct of local affairs, and have profited greatly by the immunities which freedom from Nicaraguan laws and regulations has permitted them. It needs no argument to make it clear that this quasi independence of the Mosquito Reservation has been most disadvantageous to Nicaragua, and constantly humiliating as a limitation upon the nation's sovereignty over its own territory. So indefensible an arrangement could not have lasted all these years but for the real or pretended existence of a certain vague and shadowy British protectorate over the Mosquito Indians, which has enabled the merchants of the coast to bring dire and sundry threats against Nicaragua when the little republic has been inclined to assert itself. Of

late, however, the Nicaraguans have grown bolder, and have simply advanced into the Mosquito Reservation, claimed possession, and reduced the district to the status of an unprivileged, ordinary portion of the republic of Nicaragua. In this proceeding, despite the loud complaints of American residents at Bluefields, whose special immunities are cut off, our government at Washington has promptly and heartily acquiesced. The phantom British protectorate has vanished into thin air, and Nicaragua is wondering at her own former timidity and congratulating herself upon the ease with which she has cut the Gordian knot. For foreigners resident at Bluefields who are discommoded by the assertion of full Nicaraguan jurisdiction over Nicaraguan territory, we beg to express our sympathy; but we will not for a moment admit that their interests are superior to those of Nicaragua or that the power of the United States should have been employed to maintain a humiliating curtailment of Nicaragua's authority and sovereignty within her own boundaries. It is reported that many of these irate Americans trampled upon the Stars and Stripes and renounced allegiance to this country in favor of Great Britain, because Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham were not willing to help drive the Nicaraguans out of a vital part of Nicaraguan territory. In point of fact our government has done its duty in supporting the just claims of an American republic over its own soil and its own fiscal arrangements, as against private and foreign interests.

*Venezuela and
British
Aggression.*

There is another American republic whose rights within her own proper territory require the most considerate attention by our Department of State. We refer to the republic of Venezuela, great and valuable portions of whose territory seem to have been encroached upon by Great Britain. Beginning with a trading post or two on the coast, the English have extended their claims until they now assert authority over a great region which was formerly regarded by everybody as an integral portion of Venezuela. Far from increasing their territorial claims on the north coast of South America, the British ought by all means to prepare definitely to withdraw altogether. It is wholly contrary to the ethics of modern international relations that a European power like Great Britain should hold by force of arms a region that belongs naturally to the home territory of a friendly nation.

*The Nicaragua
Ship Canal.*

The failure of Congress at the recent session to take any action respecting the Nicaragua Ship Canal has had the effect greatly to embolden European governments and capitalists in the hope that, after all, the future water passage, somewhere across the neck of land between North and South America, may fall into European rather than American hands. The French are endeavoring to resuscitate the Panama project, and the English are greatly interesting themselves in

the idea of capturing and controlling the Nicaragua route. The following quotation from the *Toronto Globe* is merely an illustration of the kind of comment that is now frequent in the press of England and the British Empire :

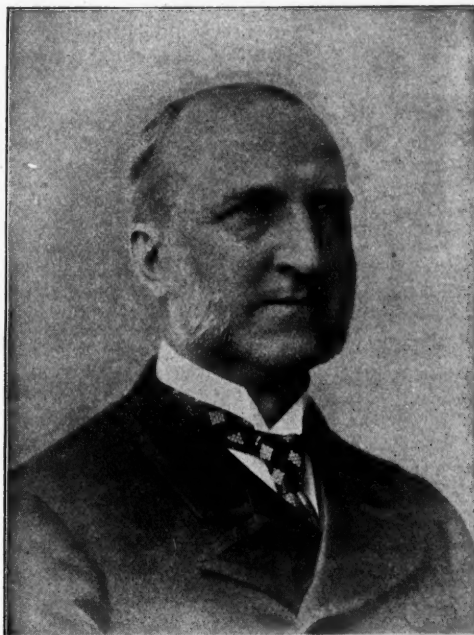
British diplomacy seems to have chosen the present moment to make good its foothold in the Central American isthmus. The people of France are distraught with domestic troubles, and more concerned about the fight with Anarchy now in progress than the completion of the Panama Canal. The financial panic in the United States has brought with it disaster to the Nicaragua Canal Company, which, it was hoped, would succeed in holding its ground, and thus retain the control of the enterprise in the Republic. The announcement is now made that the chief financial agent of the company has sailed for Europe to sell the canal to an English syndicate. That abundance of money will be forthcoming in England to complete the canal and link the Atlantic and Pacific, provided British control is once secured, few who have followed the history of the Panama and Nicaragua Canals will doubt. With a cordial understanding between Great Britain and Nicaragua and the purchase of the assets of the bankrupt American Canal Company, now in progress, there seems to be little doubt that the British Foreign Office is playing for the control of what when completed will be a highway of the world's commerce scarcely less important than the Suez Canal. The completion of the Nicaragua Canal will also have the result of heading off the Panama project.

*Mr. Depew on
the State
of Europe.*

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the estimable president of the New York Central railroad, always brings back from his regular summer vacation in Europe a supply of fresh information and of sage comment that the New York reporters never fail to draw upon with attractive and valuable results. Mr. Depew's return this year was on September 14, and the papers of the next morning were better and brighter for several columns of his pithy conversation. The following passage states in condensed form the political conditions in England, France and Germany, under which a conservative reaction has begun so sharply to assert itself :

I tried, by talking with the leading members of both the Lords and the Commons, to find out how much progress the ending or mending of the House of Lords is making. Apparently no one in the Upper House, and few in the Lower, believe there is much strength in the agitation. The English Radical is, after all, a sort of veneered Conservative. He seems almost incapable of overcoming his centuries-rooted veneration for old customs. He is democratic to a degree in legislation for the masses, for the laborer, or the tenant, or any occupation or condition which can be helped by the Government, but stands in awe of the throne and the nobility. Rampant and bloody Anarchy has frightened the property-holders and checked the democratic spirit all over Europe. Panic-stricken peoples are giving autocratic powers over the press, free speech and individual liberty in France, and leaning upon the strong arm of semi-military despotism elsewhere to protect them against the secret and senseless outbreak of outrage and murder. The speech of the German Emperor at Königsberg was a nineteenth century declaration of the fourteenth century doctrine of the di-

vine right by which kings govern, that in vigor and frankness was never surpassed by his ancestor, the great Frederick. The response of the Germans, one of the most intelligent of races, and of Europe generally seemed to be, as I gathered from the press and people of all ranks and opinions, that "we will not question the right so long as



MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

rulers are as capable and conscientious as you." They delight in his snubbing and lecturing the nobles, and seem to believe they, the people, are speaking through him. Certainly this extraordinary utterance would not have had this reception four years ago. Another reason for flocking under the wings of a strong government is the constant fear of a European war. An eminent diplomat said to me : "Since the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon, all the diplomacy of Europe is centered in the Mediterranean. Hence France is feverishly increasing her fleet, and England is in a panic over her sole reliance for protection at home and prestige abroad—the supremacy of her navy."

Mr. Depew's wide acquaintance and flattering reception among the notables of Europe has never seemed to taint his genuine Americanism, while on the other hand it has helped him to a truer and broader view of our national faults and our national virtues.

*Postmaster Dayton
on the British
Postal Service.*

The westward bound steamers in September have been heavily laden with many thousands of Americans returning from a summer sojourn abroad. They have left behind them great sums of money, without



POSTMASTER DAYTON, OF NEW YORK.

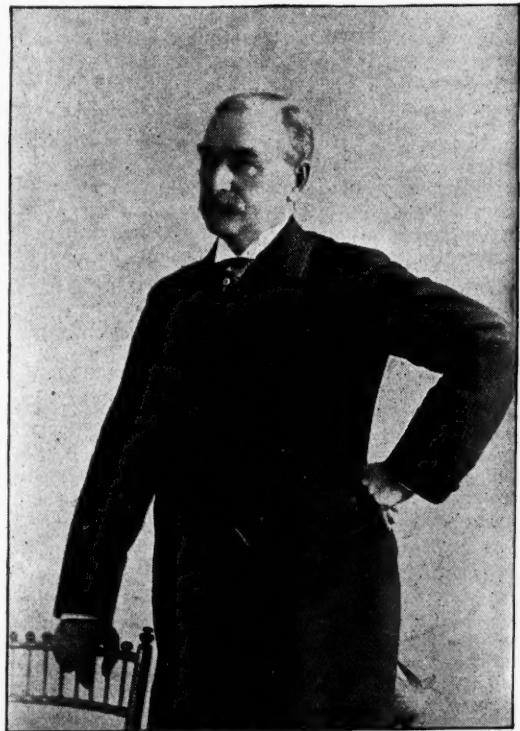
which Europe would be considerably poorer than it is. The trip to Europe if wisely planned, however, results in "value received," both for the individual American and also for the country at large. Thus it was worth vastly more than the expense incurred by Postmaster Dayton, of New York, to have that official acquaint himself with postal administration in Great Britain, and bring back to many astonished local politicians of both parties his glowing testimony as to the efficiency of British civil service methods. What Mr. Dayton discovered has been known to many unofficial Americans heretofore, but has seldom been brought to the convinced attention of a practical American politician. Mr. Dayton found out that when the Liberal party succeeded the Conservatives in the control of the British Government, there was in all the vast postal service, employing perhaps 150,000 officials, just exactly one change, and that change was in the office of the Postmaster-General. Mr. Arnold Morley stepped into that ministerial position, but the great business organization of the post office remained absolutely undisturbed. Mr. Dayton was not only made aware of this fact, but was also entirely satisfied that the freedom of the postal service from political upheaval and from wholesale dismissals and new appointments on the spoils basis, is of immense advantage to the British nation. The New York postmaster is quoted as follows in an interview sent from London:

It is hard for an American to realize how completely the notion of partisanship, offensive or defensive, has been eradicated from the civil service here. The Postmaster-General is, of course, a politician who retires with a change of administration. When he is an important public and party man like Mr. Morley, he has a seat in the Cabinet. But think of it! Out of the 125,000 men in the postal service of Great Britain, not to mention 16,000

women, he is positively the only individual whose tenure of place can be affected by any political change.

*Mayor Gilroy
on Municipal
Government Abroad.*

Mr. Dayton, however, is a gentleman of candid mind, of capacity for observation, and of willingness to accept facts. The Mayor of New York, Mr. Gilroy, is another gentleman who has ventured to take a glimpse of Europe this summer, and he has brought back his report. As the official head of one of the half-dozen great cities of the world, Mr. Gilroy was interested in municipal matters. He avers that he saw something of London and of Paris, and that street paving in New York compares more than favorably with that of either the English or the French metropolis. He affirms, moreover, that the street cleaning methods of Paris would not be tolerated in New York, and that the breaking of street pavements for various purposes is as frequent there as in the city over which he has the honor to preside. About such testimony as this, and all the rest that Mr. Gilroy bears concerning European municipal matters, we have only to remark that the gentleman did not proceed far enough in his journeying. He should have pursued his quest past Berlin, past Vienna,



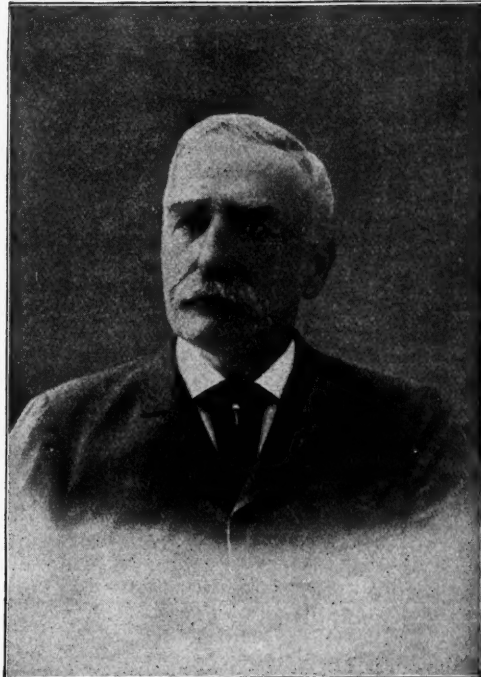
MAYOR THOMAS F. GILROY, OF NEW YORK.

past Budapest, pausing only on the shores of the Bosphorus to inspect Constantinople. There he would have found a city strangely similar in its municipal administration, and in its paving, cleansing, and various official methods, to the New York of which he is so proud. He would doubtless have declared that Constantinople is infinitely superior to Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Paris, or London, in all that goes to make up a well-conducted municipal administration, and that its only rival is New York under the pashas and janizaries of the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street.

The Movement Against Tammany. Mayor Gilroy in plain truth returned to find his political organization, Tammany Hall, in lower repute than it has reached for years. The police investigations have gone forward with results constantly more damaging to the powers that be. Never before in the history of the city has the anti-Tammany feeling been so strong and the demand for a non-partisan, anti-Tammany union of all good citizens in the municipal election been so unanimous. A great organization known as the German-American Reform Union has taken a leading part in the anti-Tammany movement, and the ever-expanding group of societies known as the Good Government Clubs, under the headship of the City Club, has assumed an opportune importance. The Republicans, constituting the largest of the anti-Tammany elements, have shown a disposition to join with the State Democracy, the German-American Union, and the several independent bodies, in an effort to give New York City a good administration. The outlook for a great victory of the friends of a reformed municipal government now seems to be bright.

The Elections and the Reactionary Drift. The Republicans, being then in full possession of all branches of the national government, completed the so-called McKinley tariff bill in the early autumn of 1890, launching it upon the industrial community a few short weeks before the Congressional elections in November. The result was an overwhelming defeat. Thus at the very moment of its passage the people pronounced positively against the McKinley bill. And although it has taken four years to replace that measure in the statute books, its moral effect was so undermined that it may be said never to have gone fairly and forcibly into operation, for nobody was ever willing to adjust his business to meet either the advantages or the disadvantages of a measure which was doomed to so brief an existence. The impartial historian of the future will perhaps make it clear that it was a misfortune for the country that the McKinley bill could not have had a trial upon its merits before the people at the polls had been invited to approve or condemn it. The change from a high protective policy, which must come sooner or later, might have been reached just as soon in the end and with far less embarrassment to trade if the McKinley bill had been accorded a few years of undisturbed opera-

tion. It is now replaced by the Gorman-Wilson bill, and in the first week of November the people of the country are to record their feelings about this Democratic legislation, just as four years previously they expressed themselves upon the work of the Republican tariff framers. It certainly begins to seem that the country is as ready to punish the Democrats this year as it was to punish the Republicans in 1890. Most of the State elections coincide with the congressional elections in November, but Vermont and



HON. U. A. WOODBURY,
Governor-Elect of Vermont.

Maine have adhered to the old fashion of early State elections. Both of these New England commonwealths are normally Republican by a considerable majority. This year, however, they have returned enormous if not altogether unprecedented Republican majorities, and the result is generally considered as an indication of a powerful general reaction that may give the Republicans a majority in the next House of Representatives.

The Elections in General. The autumnal campaigns in general have opened rather later than is usual. It may be predicted with entire safety that the Democrats will lose many congressional districts which have been theirs in the last two Congresses; but whether the Republicans will gain enough to control the next House is only a matter of guesswork,



HON. HENRY B. CLEAVES,
Re-elected Governor of Maine.

and no man can pronounce an intelligent opinion upon it. In Louisiana the situation is much complicated by the fact that the sugar planters have decided to support the Republican party as a protest against the abolition by the Democrats of the bounty on sugar. The county primaries in South Carolina have made it almost certain that Governor Tillman will realize his ambition and will replace General Butler in the United States Senate. The unprecedented struggle in the Ashland district of Kentucky over the nomination at the Democratic primaries has resulted in a slight plurality for Mr. W. C. Owen. He had the support particularly of the women of the district, who were opposed on moral grounds to the re-election of Congressman Breckinridge. In Nevada there are numerous tickets in the field, the Free Silver Republicans having decided to flock by themselves, while the Populists, Democrats, and regular Republicans are all making separate contests. In many Western congressional districts the Democrats and Populists have agreed upon "fusion" candidates. The most conspicuous of these, perhaps, is Gen. Weaver, of Iowa. In Illinois the senatorial contest is attracting much attention, Mr. Franklin McVeagh, of Chicago, having taken the field as the Democratic aspirant for the seat at Washington now held by Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Both candidates are making an active contest for control of the legislature.

*The New York
Republicans.*

The eyes of the whole country through the entire summer were fixed upon the Republicans of the State of New York. It was perceived that circumstances conspired to give

them such a political opportunity as comes only once or twice in a generation. It was admitted, for example, that if they should deal in a high-minded way with the municipal problem in New York City, putting behind them mere selfish and partisan considerations and rising to some satisfactory heights of patriotism, they could have the honor of being the chief element in a combination that would redeem the great metropolis from its depraved and humiliating state of local administration. On the other hand it was understood by thoughtful observers of all parties that in State affairs the Republicans of New York were facing a magnificent opportunity. With a candidate representing the best brains, character, and aspirations of the party, it was believed that the Republicans would carry the State by an overwhelming majority and would pave the way for their party's success in the presidential contest of 1896, very possibly carrying with them into the larger field their successful gubernatorial candidate of 1894. A number of strong men were suggested for the nomination, among whom were Mr. Choate, president of the Constitutional Convention; Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central Railroad; Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Elihu Root, of the New York bar; Mr. Warner Miller, formerly U. S. Senator; Mr. J. S. Fassett, an ex-State Senator; Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. C. N. Bliss,



HON. ELIHU ROOT,
Republican leader in N. Y. Constitutional Convention.



HON. LEVI P. MORTON, NOMINATED FOR GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, State Controller Roberts, of Buffalo; Judge Russell, of St. Lawrence County, and half a dozen others. For any one of at least six of these gentlemen, if nominated, there would have been an immense enthusiasm, with the prospect perhaps of some such victory at the polls as that which Grover Cleveland obtained in the gubernatorial election which led to his nomination for the presidency in 1884. But although the State was alive with active expressions of interest in the candidacy of one and another of these men, the mysterious influence and power of the Republican "machine" had ordered that the nominations should go to another. Mr. Morton is a New York banker of great wealth and of deservedly high standing in the business world, who served in Congress for several terms, was appointed minister to France, and was elected to the vice-presidency in 1888 on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison. When Mr. Harrison was renominated at Minneapolis in 1892 it was supposed as a matter of course that Mr. Morton was also to be renominated. But he was somewhat unceremoniously dropped and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*, was selected in his stead. Mr. Morton is of advanced age, and by the younger school of public men has been regarded as a retired veteran. No man of any party has aught to say in disparagement of his long and stainless career,

whether in private or in public capacities. The dissatisfaction was not with Mr. Morton, but with the circumstances under which a political junta forced his nomination upon the party in spite of the judgment of a majority of its members that leadership ought this year to be entrusted to a younger, more vigorous and more aggressive man. Mr. Morton's election would ensure for New York an honorable and dignified administration of the affairs of the State, and one for which no man need make apology or feel any sense of humiliation. But there was a great opportunity for a new sort of fight under younger standard bearers and with a view to future campaigns. It is perhaps the dominant fact behind the scenes that certain prominent aspirants for presidential honors two years hence, whose abiding places are not in the Empire State, did not wish to see their chances of a nomination diminished by the emergence as a presidential candidate of a Republican Governor of New York. Mr. Choate, Mr. Depew, Gen. Tracy, or Mr. Fassett, as Governor of New York, would be considered very much in training for the White House. But Mr. Morton is older, has served as vice-president already, and could not be considered as standing in the light of any of the great presidential possibilities, whether hailing from Maine, from Ohio, or from any other State.

*Peace, War
and
Christianity.*

The international advocates of peace have been holding their annual conferences. Nobody in Europe has done so much to give fresh impetus to the cause of peace as the Baroness von Suttner, the famous authoress of "Ground Arms." She was very prominent last month in the sessions of the peace society. It is humiliating, but it has to be confessed that it is Christian nations which have armed and drilled the Japanese and Chinese who are fighting in Corea. It is Christendom that is perfecting its instruments of slaughter, building pneumatic guns which will hurl heavy charges of dynamite a couple of miles, and that is perfecting the Maxim flying machine, which is to extend the area of slaughter,—already continuous with earth and sea,—to the air above. Even the Archbishop of Canterbury cannot be induced to raise his voice in favor of an arrest of any further increase of European armaments; and the prospect of arranging a Truce of God for the closing century seems to be remote. Mankind with its brutal animalism, its bloodshot eye and hereditary savagery, seems destined to groan for some time longer under the burden of the prince of this world, whose yoke is not easy, nor is his burden light. Seven hundred and fifty million dollars per annum cash down for armaments is the fine that they pay for organizing Europe on the principal of Cain.

*Industrial
Warfare.*

It is of little use advocating international arbitration, when in disputes between employers and employed neither side will listen to any arbitrament but that of brute force. In New York and elsewhere in the United States there have been some very recent illustrations. The Scotch miners were out on strike all last month. The mining industry is paralyzed, and suffering and want prevail in many thousands of homes. But between these two parties fighting so doggedly over the disputed shilling in the ton, there seems to be no representative of the Church of Christ able or willing to intervene to induce the disputants to submit their differences to some more civilized tribunal than that of force. At Chicago, where the Government Commission has been investigating the railway boycott and the Pullman strike, the Civic Federation is arranging for the assembling of a great Parliament of Peace representing the whole industrial world, with the view of seeing whether some scheme of arbitration and conciliation cannot be devised which will allay this industrial strife. In Queensland there has been a fierce quarrel over the price to be paid for shearing the flocks of Australian pasture lands, and in England Parliament is prorogued without even a tributary tear being dropped over the sacrifice of the well-meant Conciliation bill of the Board of Trade.

*The Children
of Despair.*

The guillotine has smitten off the head of Santo, the assassin of Carnot, and already voices are raised in favor of what is called preventive justice, which, being interpreted, means

the hanging of men who are believed to meditate murder before they have done any overt act by which they might qualify for the gallows. A few more assassinations, and it is probable that Anarchists will receive as short a shrift as did the Catholic priests who were hunted like wild beasts from county to county in England in the sixteenth century. It would be wiser if governments were to bestow a little more attention to removing the causes of despair. The mere hanging of the desperate is but a melancholy mode of giving up the problem as insoluble. Fortunately in Britain this year the people themselves for the first time will have a direct and responsible share assigned to them in dealing with the social question. Hitherto the Boards of Guardians have been constructed more or less on the principle of entrusting the relief of the poor to property rather than to the people. This year all that is changed. Any resident man or woman can now be a Guardian, every householder has an equal vote, and all elections have the protection of the ballot. The pressing question which emerges every winter—the relief of the unemployed—belongs to the Guardians in the first instance.

*A Wet Har-
vest In England.*

It is a pity that moisture cannot somehow be equalized. While our American crops have been blasted by the unheard of droughts,—especially the Western corn crops,—the English farmers have suffered from the very opposite cause. At the end of July the prospects of a bountiful harvest gladdened the heart of the British agriculturist. Even distressful Essex seemed golden with grain, and the farmers prepared to garner the bountiful fruits of the earth in better spirits than they had been for some time. Alas! for the vanity of human expectations. It rained on St. Swithin's Day, and it rained almost every day on the forty that followed. The crops were beaten down so that no machine could cut them. The sheaves cut were drenched, and in the humid atmosphere they refused to dry. It was pitiful to see so bright a promise so gloomily falsified. In London, as Parliament drew near the day of prorogation, there were fogs worthy of November, and twice during August the gas had to be lighted at noon-day. The harvest will be late, and comparatively poor. The August rains have cost the rural districts many millions more than the maximum revenue that can be raised by the Parish Councils. A little too much rain or a little too much heat will cause often more acute and extended suffering than the heaviest exactions of a tyrannical government.

*The Lords and
the Irish.*

The House of Lords has been doing its level best to render Ireland ungovernable. The Evicted Tenants bill was extended in the Commons from a measure for winding up the remains of the Plan of Campaign controversy, which concerned only a few hundred peasants, into a bill providing legal facilities for reinstating any tenants evicted since 1879. Instead of restoring it to its

original purpose, and making its provisions voluntary, the House of Lords could not resist the temptation of throwing the bill out altogether. It was bad tactics from their own point of view, but exceedingly convenient for the Liberals, who have now a clearer case than ever against the Peers. From the Devon Commission down to the present summer, the Lords have always been an insuperable obstacle to any attempt to do justice *in time* to the Irish tenant. When it is too late they will give in. But as the result of legislation coming always too late, populations grow ungovernable.

*Another
Irish Land
Bill.*

Just as Parliament rose, Mr. John Morley laid on the table the report of his Commission on the Irish Land act. The English elector hears with a sinking heart that the conclusion of the Commission is that another Irish Land bill is inevitable. Parliament having once attempted to settle rents by law, seems likely to have no time to do anything else. The case, however, in favor of a further reduction of Irish rent seems to be overwhelming. In England in the last fifteen years, rents have fallen about 40 or 50 per cent. In Ireland they have only been reduced 25 per cent. But that is by no means the strongest part of the case. In England the money which the farmer pays to his landlord is called rent, but it is not nowadays rent at all. It is simply the interest on the money which the landlord has invested in farm-buildings, drainage, etc. In Ireland, that capital has been invested in most cases, not by the landlord, but by the tenant. If, therefore, Irish landlords were treated by law as English landlords are, by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, no rent would be paid in Ireland at all. Irish agriculture, however, has not suffered anything like so much as English, and there may still be a margin for the distressed remnant, even when Mr. Morley's new Land act has done its worst. Among other recommendations of the Commission it is proposed that the statutory term, which under the act of 1881 was fifteen years, should be reduced to ten; that pastoral holdings up to £200 a year should be brought within the operation of the acts (the present limit is £50); and that appeals should not be allowed when the court which decides the rent and fixes the terms of the tenure is unanimous.

*The Campaign
Against the
Lords.*

Impatient Radicals are demanding the proclamation of an immediate crusade against the House of Lords. More prudent campaigners, knowing that the country is in no mood for a pilgrimage of passion in any direction whatsoever—the public having grown weary of party politics for the time—recommend that the Lords should be allowed to fill up the cup of their iniquity by rejecting all the other measures which make up the Newcastle programme. The only objection to this course is that it sterilizes the whole of another session in order to prove to a demonstration what

every one knows already—viz.: that there is a permanent Tory majority of ten to one in the House of Lords against every Liberal measure. It is sorry work walking for months through the Sahara of Committee in the Commons, merely in order to have the measures thrown back in their faces the moment they reach the Upper Chamber. For purposes of demonstration it might save time, and be quite as effective in the country, if the Peers were to be allowed to vote upon all the Ministerial measures before they were presented to the Commons. That would fill up the cup just as well, and it would allow the general election to take place at Easter. When the present ministry was formed it was on the distinct understanding that there would be a general election in January. The unexpected success achieved by Sir W. Harcourt's budget, and the loyalty displayed by the Irish contingent, have encouraged the hope that ministers can survive for another session. They may try, but the odds are heavy that they will fail.

*Perils of
the Rosebery
Ministry.*

The reason why this Rosebery ministry will probably come to shipwreck if it tries to tide over another session, is not far to seek. The various sections which make up the Liberal majority worked together loyally this year, because the budget took up all the time, and left no room for the general scramble certain to ensue as soon as the ground is cleared. Next session the Irish members will have no home rule bill, no evicted tenants bill, and only the barren consolation of a new land bill guaranteed not to pass, and possibly a county council bill. They might be content if they could get a first place for their land bill. But the Welsh are clamorous for the first place for the disestablishment bill. Labor presses its claims. The temperance men insist that something must be done for them, and even English Liberals feel that England ought at least to have some attention. How are all these sections to be kept in line, especially when every one of them knows that the priority of position simply means priority of dispatch when their bills reach the Upper Chamber, that fatal bourne from which no traveler ever returns? If ministers could give the first place to their registration bill in the Commons, and let the Lords destroy in rapid succession all their other legislative proposals, they could hold on until they got a new register, and then dissolve on a cry against the Lords. It is manifestly impossible for Liberals to legislate with a permanent majority of 400 to 40 against them in the Upper Chamber.

*What Can
Be Done?*

If the Liberals can convert the majority of the English constituencies to their way of thinking, they can do what they please with the Lords. But if they cannot do this they can do nothing, and they had much better recognize their impotence and refrain from making threats which they cannot enforce. Lord Rosebery never

spoke a truer word than when he emphasized the need of converting the predominant partner. The necessity for regarding England not merely as the predominant, but as the ruling partner, arose not from the superiority of England or from any constitutional theory, but from the simple fact that England, and England alone, can hold the stick over the backs of the jailers of Ireland. The House of Lords



MR. WALTER HAZELL.

cares for no authority in the whole wide world, save for a majority of the representatives of the English constituencies, when that majority in the House is backed by a popular majority in the country, determined enough and angry enough to get up an agitation of intimidation in case the Lords refuse to give way. Scotland, Ireland and Wales cannot intimidate the Peers. Hence England must be converted. Before another year is over, it will be seen that Lord Rosebery sounded the true keynote of Liberal policy when he made use of that much-abused phrase about the predominant partner.

*Labor
and
Liberalism.*

The question as to the conversion of England to Liberalism depends very largely upon the question whether the Liberal party can keep what remains to it of the wreck of its middle-class connection, at the same time that it endeavors to cut out the Independent Labor party by bidding for the support of the workmen. The result of the double bye-election at Leicester seems to shed some light upon the subject. For the two seats vacated by the resignation of Sir J. Whitehead and Mr. J. A. Picton, the Leicester Liberals nominated a Labor candidate in the person of Mr. Broadhurst, and an official Liberal in the person of Mr. Hazell, of "Hazell's Annual." The Tories, of course, nomi-

nated a candidate, and the Independent Labor party brought forward Mr. Burgess to oppose Mr. Hazell, a master printer, one of whose establishments is a non-union office. The result of the polling showed that the Independent Labor candidate very nearly succeeded in electing the Tory. The figures were, Broadhurst (L.), 9,464; Hazell (L.), 7,184; Rolleston (C.), 6,967; Burgess (Labor), 4,402. Of Mr. Burgess's votes, 1,547 were "plumpers," 2,072 splits with Broadhurst, 76 with Hazell, and 707 with Rolleston. The meaning of this seems to be that if the Independent Labor party persists in its present tactics, the next election is an absolutely foregone conclusion against the Liberal party.

*The Eight
Hours Day
in England.*

The attempt made by the British ministers to conciliate the advocates of the eight hours day, at the same time that they retained Mr. Morley at the Irish Office, has so far had small practical results. The eight hours bill for miners, which was read a second time, was met in committee of the whole by an amendment providing for local option, which was carried by a small majority. Thereupon the bill was dropped, it being an article of faith with its promoters that the eight hours must be enforced in all mines or in none. The result of conceding the eight hours day to government workmen is having some curious results, not



MR. H. BROADHURST.

altogether agreeable to workmen not employed by the government. At Portsmouth, for instance, there is great complaint that some of the dockyard men, when their eight hours day is over, do not hesitate to take further work in their newly acquired leisure, thereby cutting out the less fortunate workman who is not in a government berth. It is even alleged that the government workmen, not content with competing for jobs with other workmen, actually blackleg

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PREMIER DUPUY OF FRANCE.

them by cutting prices, which they can afford to do, seeing that any work they get in this fashion is an extra. The complaints may be exaggerated, but they are significant. No eight hours day will prevent the workman selling his ninth, tenth, or eleventh hours to any one who will buy them. Even if overtime is forbidden by statute, the workman will serve two masters instead of one; and as the experience of one Radical newspaper in London shows, he will prefer to put in all his time in one office, instead of splitting it up between two. What is to be hoped for is that eight hour men will have a second string to their bow, such as gardening, farming, and other occupations, which they can resort to for their own benefit and the advantage of their families without necessarily entering the public market.

*Continental
Politics.*

The German Emperor continues to astonish the world by his audacity and versatility, and the respect for his high courage and vast ability continues to grow. He has been lecturing the nobles of East Prussia, who have been opposed to the lowering of the grain duties, and has been advertising and "booming" the German navy, so that the Reichstag may be compelled by public opinion to vote bigger naval grants. Premier Dupuy and Foreign Minister Hanotaux of France are showing bold talent for colonial intrigue, and are making various anti-British moves, chief of which is their new policy of complete French control in Madagascar, supported by troops and ships. They were emboldened by success in forcing the King of the Belgians to give up the *quid pro quo* which the Congo



THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD: LORD SALISBURY DELIVERING HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Sir F. Abel. Sir John Lubbock.

Prof. Huxley. Dr. Burdon Sanderson.

Lord Kelvin.

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State had received from England in return for his recognition that the Equatorial Provinces in Egypt lie within the British sphere of influence. There are here and there faint indications of a disposition on the part of Germany to be civil to France at England's expense, but that is only the small change of international dealing, and does not for a moment imply that the blood feud over Elsass-Lothringen has been staunch. In Bulgaria M. Zankoff has begun a campaign of conciliation between Russia and the principality. M. Stambuloff, in a very vicious interview, declares that Prince Ferdinand is consumed by a passion for *rapprochement* with the Czar; but, thus far, nothing definite denotes any change in the policy of Bulgaria. It seems, however, as if the attraction of the great Muscovite mass were beginning to assert its natural influence upon the principality which owes its existence to Russian arms. The Czar has been very ill, but he is reported as on the high road to recovery. In Italy the news of moment is the sign of attempts on the part both of the Vatican and the government to bring Church and State into closer accord to meet the common enemy,—Anarchy and social disorder. But it is not now likely that any terms of compromise can be reached that would restore full harmony. Italy will not concede to the Vatican the temporal authority over Rome, and the Vatican will accept nothing less as the price of absolution and peace. September 20 was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Victor Emanuel.

The British Holiday Parliaments. Of the "Holiday Parliaments," Dr. Lunn's at Grindelwald alone sits in continuous session. But the others, which assemble only for a week or ten days, flourish and multiply. The "National Home Reading Union" has this year had nearly a thousand students in Dorset and in the Lake Country. Oxford has twice for a week at a time been full of Extension and other students, and this year it welcomed the British Association to its ancient halls. Lord Salisbury, as Chancellor of the University and President for the year, delivered the inaugural, which, as is usual with him, had as its sub-note the old refrain of the vanity of all things human. We know—what do we know?—next to nothing, and we do not even know that. This, no doubt, is good doctrine to preach to those wisecracks who are puffed up with their own conceit as with the east wind; but one cannot help feeling what a loss it is to England and the world that Lord Salisbury seems constitutionally incapable of ever seeing anything in a bright light. From Hatfield it would seem as if even the sunrise was gray, and there is also a haunting doubt at night whether even that gray sunrise can be relied upon next morning. Talking of Holiday Parliaments, the inquiry is now being made whether the time has not fully come for reviving the British Social Science Congress on a new, extended and more practical scale? It was odd that it should

have expired just when public interest in sociology began to be so wide spread and intense. The American Social Science Congress doubtless tends to grow in interest.

Enfranchised Woman in New Zealand.

The New Zealand legislature, which is the product of the vote of both male and female citizens, is displaying a very creditable determination to discharge its business. The lower house has banished all intoxicating drinks from the bar of the Chamber, and, further, has passed a resolution limiting the duration of speeches. Henceforth, no one may speak longer than half-an-hour; and in committee, no member may speak more than four times, nor longer than ten minutes. It is a curious comment upon the various proverbial sayings as to female loquacity, that the first antipodean session in which women had a voice should have put a drastic time limit upon the chatter of parliament. Another measure which has been approved by the lower house is a bill simplifying the entrance to the legal profession, and admitting women to practice at the bar.

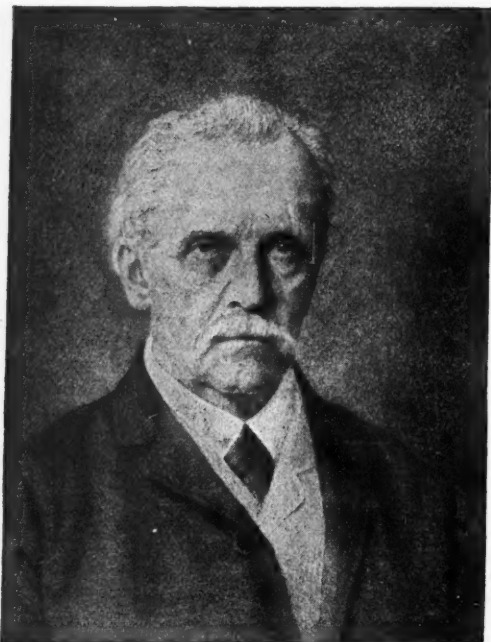
Australian "Notions" Political—

In things legislative, however, the colonies at the antipodes are always supplying us with something new. In Victoria a commission has just reported in favor of the adoption of the referendum; and it is possible that both in England and America we shall some day be as familiar with the Australian referendum as we are with the Australian ballot,—although Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, has just published some discouraging accounts of the working of the Swiss referendum, and has argued strongly against its American applicability. The Victorian commission further reported in favor of the election of ministers of the crown by parliament as a whole, and the right of parliament to control its own prerogative. It further advises that ministers should have the right of sitting and speaking in both houses, and that bills left incomplete at the close of one session should be taken up at the same stage in the following session, etc. As the ministry has been defeated and parliament is dissolved, these recommendations are not likely to take immediate effect.

—And Agrarian and Industrial.

The distinctive features of the land policy of the New South Wales ministry, besides the land tax on unimproved land, is the attempt to democratize the rural districts by establishing local government everywhere and the settlement of the people on the land. At present only 2,500 out of 310,000 square miles are under municipal institutions, and most of the land is held by 600 or 700 individuals. In the new Land bill, said Mr. Reid, ample provision for agricultural settlement would be the first consideration. The alienation of crown lands on a pastoral basis was to cease, and a system of long leases with a perpetual covenant of residence would be favored, as also the

establishment of grazing farms on lease and the gradual subdivision of the larger pastoral holdings into homesteads. It may also be stated that in the speech for the throne, with which the sixteenth parliament of the colony was opened on August 28, a measure is promised providing for the compulsory investigation into the merits of trade disputes, which will be applied impartially to those concerned on either side.



THE LATE PROFESSOR VON HELMHOLTZ.

Helmholtz and the Count of Paris. The month under review has witnessed the death of two eminent Europeans, whose careers present the widest contrast. Professor von Helmholtz, perhaps more typically than any other man of his generation, represented the new forces of scientific knowledge before which the forms and conceptions of mediæval times have been passing away like mists under the morning sun. The Count of Paris spent his life in the unprofitable quest of a crown. The grandson of that very poor excuse for a monarch, Louis Philippe, who was deposed by the French Republicans in 1848, this amiable personage filled a lifetime with schemes for ruling a people who preferred to rule themselves. It was he who chiefly supported the plots of

General Boulanger and hoped to profit by them. The immediate line of the old Bourbon "Legitimist" claimants having become extinct some ten or twelve years ago, the Count of Paris had united in his own behalf the two old monarchical factions. He leaves a son who proposes to push the claimant business with renewed energy. The Count de Paris spent a short time, in his youth, as an aid on the staff of General Geo. B. McClellan, and subsequently he wrote a military history of our civil war. His home was in England, where he played the rôle of country gentleman in approved fashion. In due time our pages will recount some of the immortal services to the cause of knowledge that were rendered by the great German scientist whom all the world mourns. He belonged to the aristocracy of intellect and service; and the fact that his Emperor gave him the rank of a nobleman added nothing to his dignity.

The Obituary Record.

The obituary list for the month is a long one, including the names of not a few men and women who have played useful and prominent parts in our American life. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks died at Waltham, Mass., at the beginning of the month. He was nearly eighty years old, and had seen a long period of public service. He was Governor of Massachusetts for several years before the war, and served in the civil conflict as a major general of volunteers. After the war he sat for many terms in Congress. His last term expired in 1891, and his first one had begun in 1853. From Iowa came the news of the death of Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood at a very advanced age. Gen. Kirkwood had distinguished himself as the "War Governor" of Iowa, and subsequently served his State for a long time in the United States Senate, also at one time holding a Cabinet position. The death of Don Pio Pico in California carries us still further back in our political history. This interesting old gentleman attained the age of 93, and will be known in history as the last Mexican Governor of California. Ex-Governor Stoneman, of California, is also in the obituary list this month. Among the veterans who have passed away is the father of Mr. William Dean Howells, a pioneer editor and public man of Ohio. The death of Mrs. Celia Thaxter removes one of our most esteemed poets and writers. Among educators we must note the loss to Harvard of Professor J. P. Cooke, the distinguished chemist, and Professor Freeman Snow. Dr. Welling, of the Columbian University, at Washington, also a well known writer, has passed away, and other Americans who have served their generation as well if not as conspicuously as those herein mentioned, have ceased their earthly toils.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

August 21.—Delaware Republicans nominate Joshua H. Marvil for Governor....Fire in Memphis, Tenn., destroys property to the value of \$400,000....Damages claimed by Great Britain against the United States for seizure of sealing vessels fixed at \$600,000....Conference on co-operative production at Crystal Palace, London....Admiral Fremantle establishes the headquarters of the British fleet for the China station at Chefoo.

August 22.—President Cleveland returns to Washington from Buzzard's Bay, Mass....Work is begun at Princeton, Ill., on the Hennepin Canal....Tennessee Republicans nominate Henry Clay Evans for Governor....Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, issues a proclamation asking contributions for the relief of starving strikers' families at Pullman....The *Miranda* is abandoned by Dr. Cook's Greenland exploring expedition in Davis Straits, and goes down with all the effects of the party; no lives are lost...Peixoto places Rio in the hands of troops....Prussia takes steps to block the Russian frontier against cholera.

August 23.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs reports gross frauds in the manufacture of armor-plates for the government....Twenty-three thousand cotton mill operatives are locked out at Fall River, Mass...South Dakota Republicans declare for free silver and renominate Gov. Sheldon; Nebraska Republicans nominate Thomas B. Majors for Governor....Antonio Ezeta and the other Salvadorean refugees at San Francisco are served with extradition warrants and brought ashore by a United States marshal....England, Spain and Italy send warships to Morocco to protect their subjects.



COL. THOMAS G. LAWLER,
New Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

August 24.—Fire in a coal mine at Franklin in the State of Washington imprisons the men at work and causes the loss of thirty-seven lives....Nebraska Populists nominate Judge Holcomb for Governor; California Democrats nominate James H. Budd to head their State ticket....Foreigners leave Bluefields because of Nicaraguan op-

pression; the Nicaraguans arrest Mr. Hatch, the British Consul, another Englishman, and an American....A hundred thousand Chinese are ordered to hold themselves ready for war service....Mr. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, addresses a circular letter to the governments of Australasian colonies, advocating colonial federation.



FIELD MARSHAL COUNT YAMAGATA,
Commander of the Japanese Forces at Ping Yang.

August 25.—Ex-Speaker Reed opens the campaign in Maine....Queen Victoria prorogues Parliament....A tornado along the shore of the Sea of Azof causes a loss of a thousand lives, destroys whole villages, and wrecks many steamers....The Chinese put to death many Japanese spies.

August 26.—The Administration decides to recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Reservation....Demonstration against the House of Lords in Hyde Park, London....Renewed shocks of earthquake in Locris, Euboea and Attica....Anarchist meeting places in Bremen, Mainz, Hamburg and other cities are discovered by the police.

August 27.—The new Tariff bill becomes a law without the President's signature; the President writes a letter to Representative Catchings, giving his reasons for withholding his approval of the measure....George M. Pullman testifies before the National Labor Commission in Chicago....The National Convention of the Knights of Pythias is opened in Washington with a speech by Vice-President Stevenson....Li Yuno is made commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces....The Dutch expedition against the island of Lombok, East Indies, is defeated by the natives.

August 28.—Both Houses of Congress adjourn *sine die*.Delaware Democrats nominate E. W. Tunnell for Governor....The Kolbites in Alabama arrange a union with the Republicans for the Congressional fight against the regular Democrats....New South Wales Parliament opened by Sir R. Duff....The cholera spreads rapidly in Austrian Silesia.

August 29.—President Cleveland leaves Washington again for Buzzard's Bay.... Representative Wilson is re-nominated for Congress from the Second West Virginia district.... The passenger steamer *Northwest* goes ashore in a fog at Point Pelee, Lake Erie.... The International Peace Congress is opened at Antwerp.... Japan buys 200,000 needle guns in Vienna.... An Anarchist plot to kill the King of Greece is discovered.

August 30.—The National Labor Commission, in session at Chicago, adjourns to meet in Washington, D. C., September 26.... A convention to promote the development of the South meets in Washington.... Texas Republicans nominate W. K. Makemson for Governor.... A thousand lives are lost by fire among the flower boats on the Canton river, in China.... Dutch warships bombard Mataram, capital of the island of Lombok.... Abbé Bruneau is guillotined at Laval, France.

August 31.—The New Orleans grand jury adjourns after indicting eleven Councilmen and the City Engineer for bribery.... An earthquake shock and sudden river rise near Uvalde, Texas, result in great loss of life and property.... The steamship *Lucania* makes the voyage from Queenstown to New York in five days, eight hours and thirty-five minutes.... Japanese warships bombard the forts at Port Arthur.... Fires devastate the Province of Ontario.

September 1.—Six negro prisoners accused of arson are shot to death near Memphis, Tenn.... The town of Hinckley, Minn., 75 miles from St. Paul, is totally destroyed by a forest fire; at that place and in the vicinity more than 400 lives are lost; 500 are saved by a rescue train.... Hundreds of lives are lost in floods in southwestern Texas.... Cholera of a virulent type is reported in Russian Poland.

September 2.—Forest fires continue to do much damage in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.... Sedan Day is celebrated in Berlin and Hamburg.... German sugar men meet in Berlin and resolve to form a protective union.... The Emperor William goes to Landskrara, Sweden, to attend the autumn manoeuvres.... The International Hygienic Congress is opened at Budapest by the Archduke Charles Frederick.

September 3.—Relief work is organized in the regions stricken by forest fires.... The American Social Science Association meets at Saratoga.... Labor Day is observed throughout the United States.... A strike of several thousand garment workers is begun in New York and Brooklyn, with the object of abolishing the "sweating" system.... The Democrats carry the Arkansas election by 30,000 majority; Colorado Democrats nominate Charles S. Thomas for Governor.... Spain cancels the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba.... The British Trade Union Congress meets at Norwich.

September 4.—Vermont Republicans elect their State ticket by a majority of about 27,000.... U. S. Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, who has sat in the Senate as a Republican twenty-one years, joins the Populists.... Rains check the Michigan forest fires.... The Kabyles besiege Morocco and perpetrate outrages on the Hebrews in the vicinity.... Emperor William unveils a monument to his grandfather at Königsberg.

September 5.—Minnesota Democrats nominate George L. Becker for Governor; South Dakota Democrats nominate James A. Ward; New Hampshire Republicans nominate Charles A. Buseil.... The hearing of the contempt case against President Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union is resumed in Chicago.... Dr. Cook's Greenland expedition arrives at North Sidney,



HON. W. C. OWENS,
Nominated for Congress in the "Ashland District" of
Kentucky.

Cape Breton.... The strike of the New York garment workers ends successfully, the contractors conceding the strikers' demands.... President Cleveland's letter of August 7 recognizing the Hawaiian Republic is made public.

September 6.—The Sugar Planters' Convention at New Orleans declares in favor of an alliance with the Republican party on national issues.... New Hampshire Democrats nominate Col. Henry O. Kent for Governor; Wisconsin Democrats renominate Governor Peck.... Superintendent Byrnes makes a report to the New York Police Commissioners of abuses existing in the department; the Commissioners dismiss another captain and resolve to abolish the position of ward detective.... The Spanish Bishop of Urgel proclaims himself ruler of Andorra, a republic in the Cyrenean Mountains.

September 7.—Canadian lumber is made duty free by the acceptance of the reciprocity provision of the new Tariff law by the Dominion government.... The largest steel plate in the world is rolled at Chester, Pa.... Nevada Populists nominate George Peckham for Governor.... In a speech at Königsberg Emperor William rebukes those Prussian nobles who have opposed his agrarian policy.... The weekly average of new cholera cases in Russian Poland is 5,000; the mortality is about 50 per cent.

September 8.—Heavy rains check the progress of forest fires in Wisconsin and Michigan.... China sends a note to the European powers throwing the blame for the Korean war on Japan.... Rebellious Moors set up Muley Hassan's son, Muley Mohammed, as Sultan.

September 9.—Two men are killed and three injured by a wreck of freight trains in the Hoosac Tunnel.... The Chinese Admiral Ting is degraded for cowardice and incapacity.... The Prussian nobility are sullen over the Emperor's Königsberg speech.

September 10.—Republicans carry Maine, electing their

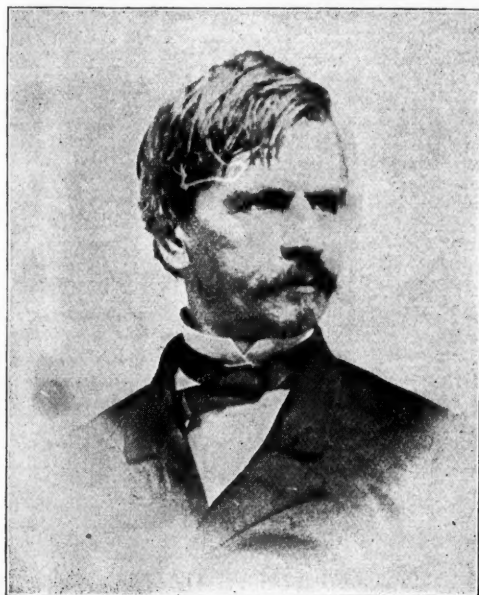
State ticket by a plurality of over 38,000; the four Representatives in Congress are re-elected by large majorities.The town of Dalton, Ohio, is burned by an incendiaryThe annual encampment of the G. A. R. begins at PittsburgThe New York State Senate's investigation of the New York City police department is resumedCardinal Taschereau resigns the Archbishopric of Quebec.

September 11.—The annual G. A. R. parade takes place at PittsburgTen amendments to the New York State Constitution are adopted by the Convention at AlbanyGerman troops in Zanzibar defeat 2,000 natives with a loss of 100 killed and wounded.

September 12.—Louisville is chosen as the place for the next encampment of the G. A. R.Utah Republicans demand the remonetization of silver at 16 to 1, and condemn the failure to enforce the purchasing clause of the Sherman act; Colorado Republicans nominate H. W. McIntire for Governor; Nevada Democrats nominate R. P. KeatingCaptain Freitsch arrives at Queenstown in his little boat, the *Nina*, having left New York August 5.The funeral of the Count of Paris takes place at Weybridge, England; the Duke of Orleans makes an address to Royalists in London.

September 13.—Col. Thomas G. Lawler is chosen Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.; the encampment at Pittsburg adjourns *sine die*A Missouri tornado blows a train from the track; two people are killed and twenty injuredThe International Peace Congress opens at PerugiaA hurricane passes over the southwest coast of Spain, wrecking many vessels and partly destroying the town of Gata.

September 14.—The managers of the Elmira Reformatory close their defenseAn eclipse of the sun is visible in many parts of the United States and in Western EuropeThe session of the Austro-Hungarian Delegations opens at Budapest and the budget is presented



THE LATE GEN. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

September 15.—Owens defeats Breckinridge by a small plurality in the Democratic primaries of the Ashland (Ky.) districtThe New York Constitutional Convention passes the charities and educational articlesThe names of the members of the Committee of Seventy of New York City, an organization of citizens opposing



THE LATE HON. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

Tammany rule, are made publicThe Peary main and auxiliary expeditions arrive at St. John's, N. F.

September 16.—The Japanese win a great victory over the Chinese at Ping-Yang, capturing that place and routing the Chinese force of 20,000 men who defended it; 17,000 Chinese are killed, wounded and made prisoners; the Japanese loss is insignificant.

September 17.—The U. S. War Department issues an order concentrating the army and abolishing several postsM. Lockroy reports to the French government on the inefficiency of the torpedo fleet at Toulon ... In a naval engagement off the mouth of the Yalu river the Chinese lose four warships.

September 18.—New York Republicans nominate Levi P. Morton for Governor, and Charles T. Saxton for Lieutenant-Governor; Governor Flower announces his determination not to be a candidate for renomination on the Democratic ticketThe Investigating Committee of the Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin, reports unanimously in refutation of the charges of economic heresy and misconduct brought against Prof. R. T. Ely, of that institution ... The Dutch recapture three forts in Lombok, killing many of the natives.

September 19.—South Carolina Democrats (Tillmanites) nominate John Gary Evans for Governor; Connecticut Republicans nominate O. Vincent Coffin; Ohio Democrats adopt a free-silver resolution*Alix* trots a mile in 2.03½ at Galesburg, Ill.Members of the Hungarian Delegations accuse the Roumanian government of fomenting anti-Hungarian agitations.

September 20.—Delegates of the garment-makers' unions

agree to tie up the ready-made clothing shops of Boston.
....The Belgian Parliament is dissolved by royal decree.

OBITUARY.

August 21.—Henry Daingerfield, a well-known citizen of Alexandria, Va....France Chandler, general passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash Railway....Dr. Philip Lonsdale, who served as surgeon with Admiral Farragut.



THE LATE COMTE DE PARIS.

August 22.—Admiral Robert Jenkins....Numa Dufour, Nestor of the New Orleans press...Judge Norman L. Freeman, for thirty years Supreme Court reporter of Illinois....General Durando, Italian soldier, diplomat, and cabinet minister.

August 23.—Allen Barlow, of Binghamton, N. Y., who leaves \$100,000 to found an industrial training school.... Rev. Samuel Burr Sherwood Bissell, of Connecticut.

August 24.—Christopher Finley Fraser, late Minister of Public Works in the Ontario government.

August 25.—Judge John O. Wilkinson, of Illinois.

August 26.—Celia Thaxter, the author....John Newell, President of the Lake Shore and Pittsburg and Erie Railways....Col. Henry Oldright, of Halifax, a distinguished linguist....Emil Sutro, of the San Francisco banking firm.

August 27.—George B. Shaw, representative in Congress from the Seventh Wisconsin district....Rt. Rev. Henry Bond Bowlby, Suffragan Bishop of Coventry.... Tawhiao, Maori King.

August 28.—W. C. Howells, of Jefferson, Ohio, father of William Dean Howells, the novelist....William Coutts Koppel, seventh Earl of Albemarle.

August 29.—Ex-Judge Cyrus Madison Hawley, of Chicago....Sir John Clayton Cowell....Pietro Tonnini, President of San Marino.

August 31.—Justin Andrews, one of the former proprietors of the Boston *Herald*....James Douglas, a pioneer architect of Milwaukee, Wis.

September 1.—General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.

....Ex-Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa....Lieutenant William Henn, R. N.

September 3.—Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, of Harvard.... Judge A. H. Douglass, of Tennessee....John Veitch, Scotch philosopher and literary critic....The Archbishop of Buenos Ayres.

September 4.—Dr. James Clark Welling, President of Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

September 5.—Ex-Governor George Stoneman, of California....Ex-Judge B. C. Fressley, of South Carolina.... Amos C. Barstow, ex-Mayor of Providence, R. I., and sometime chairman of the Federal Board of Indian Commissioners....Admiral Inglefield, of the British Navy.

September 6.—G. D. Tims, for many years General Inspector of the Canadian Finance Department....Mrs. Augusta Webster, the English novelist and poet.

September 7.—Edward M. Willett, son of the Revolutionary patriot, Marinus Willett....Lord Dunsandle, who was elected a representative Peer of Ireland in 1851.

September 8.—The Count of Paris....Prof. Hermann Louis Ferdinand Helmholtz, the distinguished German physiologist and physicist.

September 9.—General P. S. Levin, of Toledo, Ohio, a veteran of the Civil War.

September 10.—Heinrich Karl Brugsch, the German philologist and Egyptologist....George Watson Milles, first Earl of Sondes.

September 11.—Don Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California....Benjamin Franklin Angel, of Genesee, N. Y., an officer in the diplomatic service under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan.



THE LATE DON PIO PICO,
The last Mexican Governor of California.

September 12.—Freeman Snow, instructor in international law in Harvard University....S. E. Debroukart, Belgian Consul at Denver.

September 13.—Sir Narcisse F. Bellew, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec from 1867 to 1871.

September 14.—Rear-Admiral Edward Y. McCauley, U. S. N. (retired).

September 15.—Daniel Fowler, American water color painter....Lyman C. Dayton, one of the pioneers of St. Paul, Minn.

September 16.—Signor Ariodante Fabretti, the Italian archaeologist.

September 18.—Major Thomas Turtle, U. S. Corps of Engineers.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Meetings in October.

THE "Farmers' National Congress of the United States," a non-partisan organization, some account of which appeared in the September number of the REVIEW of REVIEWS, is to hold its annual gathering at Parkersburg, W. Va., beginning October 3.

The annual convention of the International Typographical Union is to be held at Louisville, Ky., October 8-13.

Of the religious assemblies of the month, the most important, in all probability, will be the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Madison, Wis., October 10. This is the pioneer

organization of its kind in the United States; its support is now derived wholly from the Congregational churches of the country.

The American Missionary Association, which carries on the work of the Congregationalists among the colored people of the South, the Indians, and the Chinese, is to meet at Lowell, Mass., October 23-25.

The Salvation Army will hold a grand rally in New York City October 22-23, on the occasion of the visit of General William Booth, founder of the Army.

On the 25th of the month the "Christian Workers" of the United States and Canada are to assemble at Toronto for a week's session.

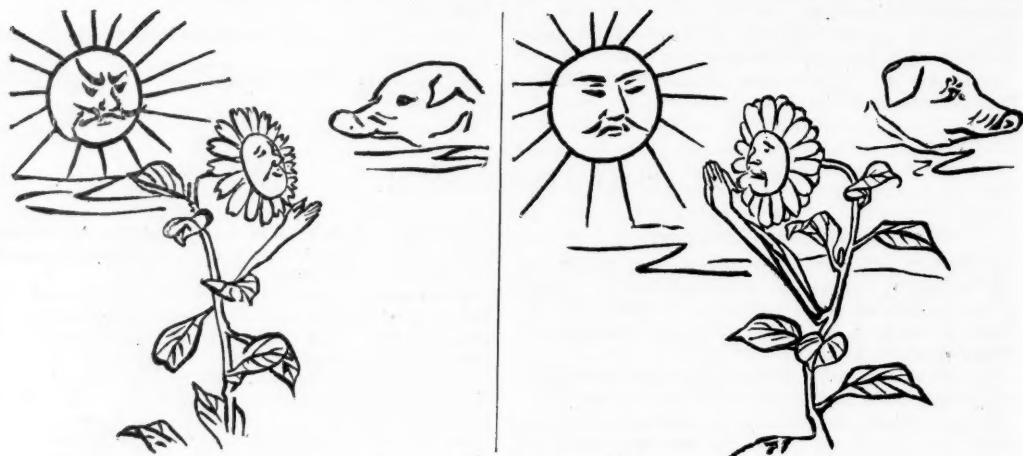
GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

| | REPUBLICAN. | DEMOCRATIC. | POPULIST. | PROHIBITION. |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| California..... | Estee..... | Budd..... | Webster..... | French. |
| Colorado..... | McIntire..... | Thomas..... | Waite..... | Richardson. |
| Connecticut..... | Coffin..... | ..... | ..... | Pond. |
| Delaware..... | Marvil..... | Tunnell..... | ..... | Perry. |
| Idaho..... | McConnell*..... | Stevenson..... | Ballentine..... | ..... |
| Kansas..... | Morrill..... | Overmyer..... | { Lewelling* } | Pickering. |
| Massachusetts..... | ..... | ..... | { Corning } | Richardson. |
| Michigan..... | Ri h*..... | Fisher..... | ..... | Todd. |
| Minnesota..... | Nelson*..... | Becker..... | Owen..... | Hilliboe. |
| Nebraska..... | Majors..... | ..... | Holcomb..... | Gerrard. |
| Nevada..... | Cleveland..... | Keating..... | Peckham†..... | ..... |
| New Hampshire..... | Russell..... | Kent..... | ..... | Knowles. |
| New York..... | Morton..... | ..... | Matthews..... | Baldwin. |
| North Dakota..... | Allin..... | Kintner..... | Kintner..... | Allin. |
| Pennsylvania..... | Hastings..... | Singerly..... | ..... | Hawley. |
| South Carolina..... | ..... | Evans..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Dakota..... | Sheldon*..... | Ward..... | Howe..... | Alexander. |
| Tennessee..... | Evans..... | Turney*..... | ..... | ..... |
| Texas..... | Makemson..... | Culberson..... | Nugent..... | Dunn. |
| Wisconsin..... | Upham..... | Peck*..... | Powell..... | Cleghorn. |
| Wyoming..... | Richards..... | Holliday..... | Tidball..... | ..... |

* Present incumbent.

† Nominee of "Silver Party," John E. Jones.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE COREAN SUNFLOWER.

Corea long acknowledged China as her suzerain. Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun, is disgusted and angry at the sight ; but becomes serene as Corea turns toward her and implores help.

From *Hide Shimbun* (Kyoto, Japan).



THE TOY BOATS.

LI HUNG CHANG : "This is the most expensive boat of all. You must use it with great care."

ADMIRAL : "Certainly. For the defense of the country, I'll—"

LI HUNG CHANG : "The country ! The boat is of more importance than the country. On no account let it receive any injury or be taken by the enemy."

ADMIRAL : "Certainly, certainly. If that is the idea, it is going to be safer for us too."

From *Hide Shimbun* (Kyoto, Japan).



ENGLAND AND RUSSIA DECIDE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



JOHN BULL IN COREA.

JOHN BULL (Pooh-Bah) : "Always at your service, gentlemen ! What is it you want ? That I shall be arbitrator ? Always at your service. . . . Only where is the balance ?"

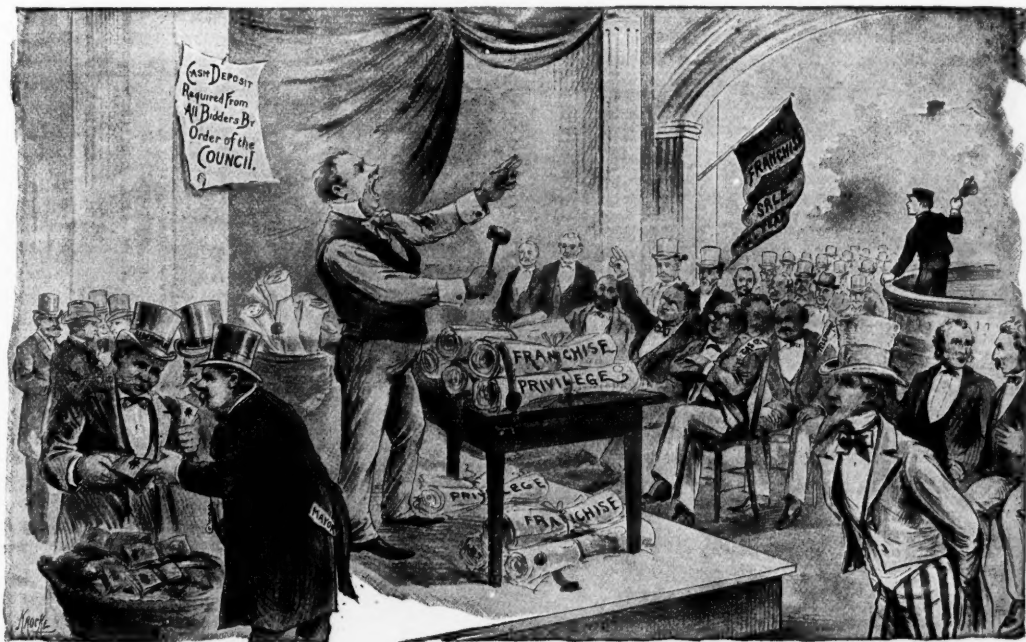
From the *Bijvoegset* (Amsterdam).



THE EVIL RESULTS OF NEWSPAPER FLATTERY.
The Jap orders a London-made evening dress and fondly imagines that he is not a savage still.
From *Moonshine* (London).



GORMAN'S TRIUMPH—A HUMILIATING SPECTACLE.
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).

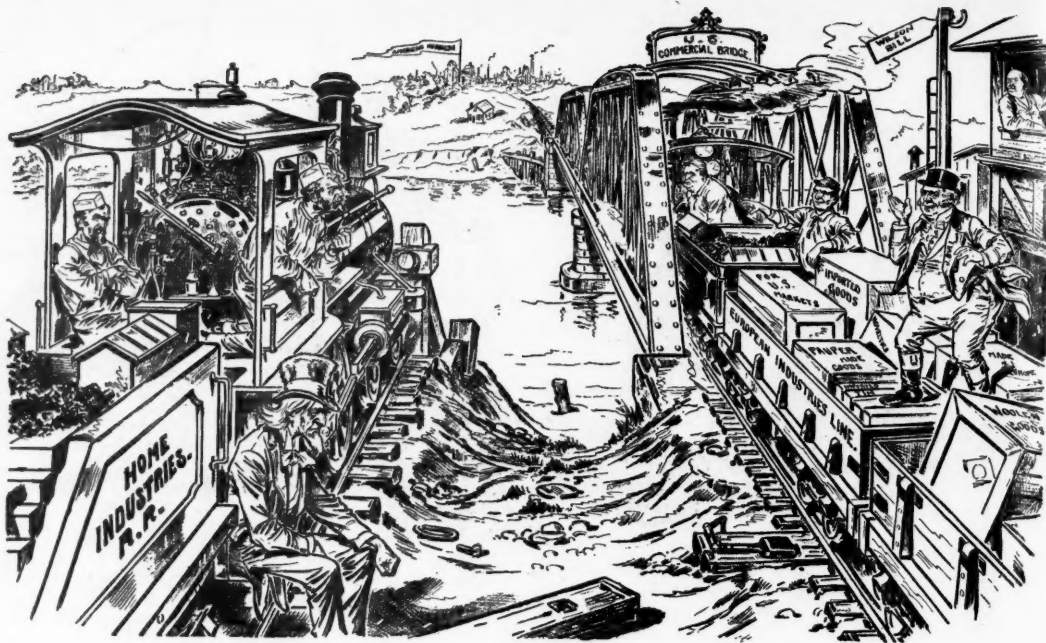


UNCLE SAM: "I've got to take a hand in this vendue business myself. This robbery must cease!"

"Long suspicious of the corrupt practices of the mayors and boards of aldermen, who pass the ordinances and administer the affairs in his cities, Uncle Sam has boldly invaded the chamber where his people are being robbed, and announces that, in the future, he will essay the rôle of auctioneer himself, and see to it that those who are called upon to pay taxes receive the full benefit of the almost priceless franchises now being trifled away for the benefit of a lot of dishonest rum-selling politicians.

"Much as this subject has been discussed, we doubt if one man out of ten has any just conception of the enormous values that have been taken from the people and practically given to corrupt combinations. It is no exaggeration to say that if, during the past twenty-five years, all the franchises that have been granted by the city of Chicago, to give an instance, had been put up at auction—not the Devil's vendue, but an honest auction—the proceeds in the way of rents and royalties would nearly, if not quite, support the entire city government."

From *Uncle Sam* (Chicago).



SIDE TRACKED.
From Judge (New York).



THE HOPEWELL-BONDS ABROAD.—CHUCKING THE RING.
From Life (New York).

"In
this '88
revolu
million



THE CROCODILES TAKE REFUGE UNDER ENGLAND'S WINGS.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



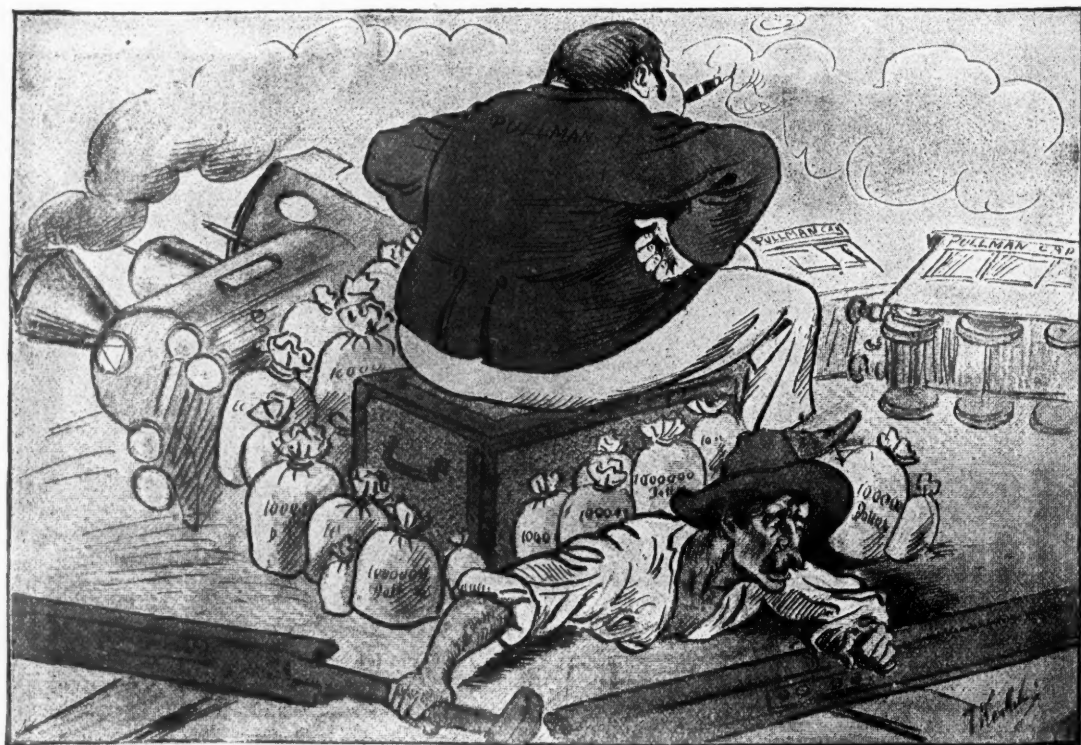
AS IT IS, AND NOT AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

"If Lord Salisbury wishes to protect England and Scotland from a dangerous incursion from foreign shores; if he wishes to prevent this island becoming the hatching-house of desperate crimes, he had better give his Alien Bill a new direction. If he wishes to check revolution, and above all agrarian revolution, let him leave the Russian Jews alone, and see what he can do to shut out the Alien millionaire."

From *Glühlichter* (Vienna).



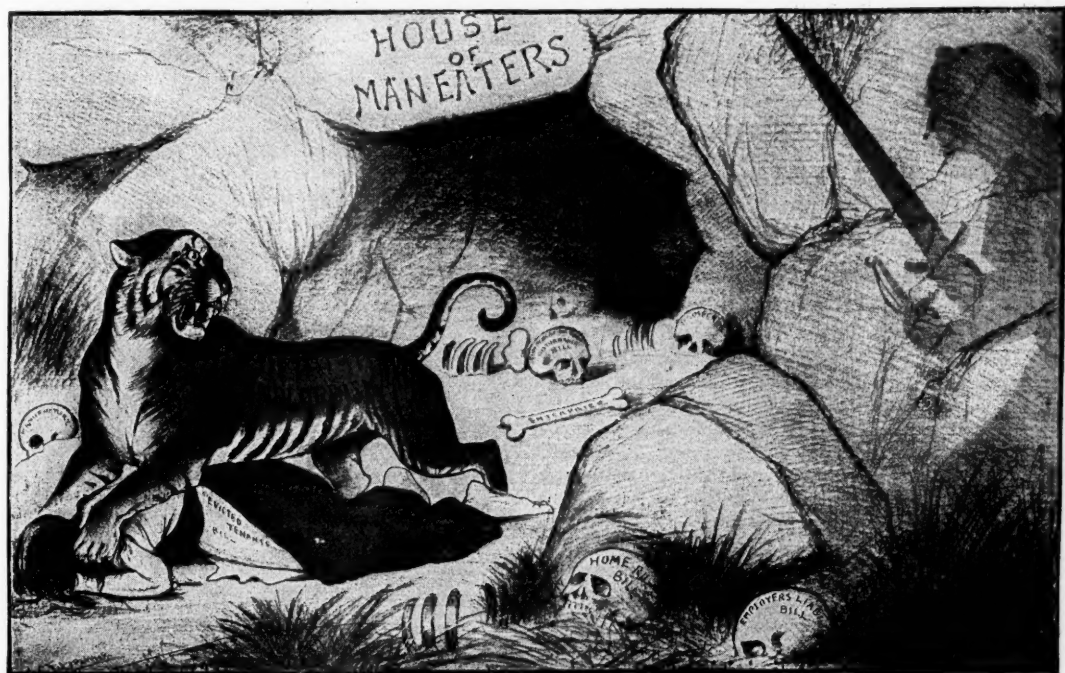
ENGLAND AND RUSSIA DECIDE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



A GERMAN VIEW OF THE CHICAGO STRIKE.
Under such circumstances it is no wonder that the strikers gave in.—From *Glühlichter* (Vienna).



THROUGH THE COMMONS—FULL SAIL TO DOOM.



AFTER THE DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
The Fate of the Evicted Tenants Bill.—From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

LI HUNG CHANG.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE PREMIER OF CHINA.

BY JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

IN 1879 when returning from Asia in the company of General Grant, he spoke of the men whom he had known in his journey around the world—especially the sovereigns and statesmen of European and Asiatic nations. "I have met on this journey," he said, "four great men, Bismarck, Beaconsfield, Gambetta and Li Hung Chang. I am not sure, all things considered, but that Li is the greatest of the four." With Gladstone and kindred enthusiasms, and no special admiration for the political career of Lord Beaconsfield, I recall my impatience over this judgment. But General Grant, intense in his singlemindedness and the depth and sincerity of his feelings, saw European statesmen face to face as he had seen them from the camp-fires of City Point. He never forgot and down in his heart never forgave any apathy to the Union cause. He took unwonted trouble to meet the Duke of Argyle, greeted John Bright with a sentiment akin to adoration and undoubtedly regarded Tom Hughes as one of England's greatest men. They had been the champions of the North. It was with reluctance, assuredly with indifference, the courtesy of the head, and not of the heart, that he greeted statesmen whom history will place far above Argyle or Bright. But to General Grant they were simply the partisans of the South. Lord Beaconsfield, however, had given the North his sympathy. It was undoubtedly a problem of mathematics with that statesman, a presumption justified by what he said to General Grant and myself in Berlin in 1878. He knew that it was impossible for the South to win, and England should never weaken her empire by an unavailing and precipitate enthusiasm for an impossible cause.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE VICEROY.

How far the career of Li Hung Chang will justify the estimate of General Grant history will show. But he is undoubtedly one of the notable men of the century. When I first saw him in 1879 he was in the fullness of activity, an alert, imposing personage; tall, with a soldierly bearing, and the touch of the poet in his glittering eye. He had less of the passive Oriental manner than was common to Eastern statesmen, the result, I presume, of much contact with foreigners. He would give you the English grasp of the hand, or more likely rest his hand upon your arm in a gentle caressing way, when taking leave. He had an abrupt and at times turbulent manner,—with capacities, I was told, for vehement anger,—and there were occasions when courtiers and high people would seek safety in flight, as was the custom in Berlin in that era of flying bootjacks and imminent

cudgels when the father of Frederick the Great was king. Li was never vouchsafed to me in this condition, was always a stately, imperative person, with a capacity for asking questions, and given to mockery and banter and unique views of Western affairs. He welcomed talk running into narrative, did not disdain gossip, liked to hear of the customs of other lands, relished anecdotes of eminent men—Lincoln, Grant and others. He had read international law, and I remember his handing me a copy of Wheaton in Chinese, and asking me to point out the passages in which Wheaton had laid it down that a negro should have more privileges in America than a Chinaman. The Viceroy intended this criticism as an offset to some demand I was presenting, for in his soul he cared no more for the emigration question than the average American does for the Digger Indians in Lower California, and when I implied as much he turned it off with a laugh. It was the only conversation I ever had with him on the burning issue of emigration. He called it "an English trade question," and cared nothing about it.

Li Hung Chang was princely in his courtesy, considerate, strove to divine some way of conferring a favor, would if possible anticipate your wishes, and do it off hand. He would send his steam yacht fifty miles to render a service to the ladies of the legations. His industry was incessant, and he kept in touch with everything. He would innocently read telegrams passing to Peking through Tientsin, and if at all vague would send inquiry to the receiver as to their meaning. I remember that a foreign minister heard of the death of a member of his family through a message of condolence from the Viceroy, which arrived before the dispatch containing the news. The dispatch had been entrusted to the Viceroy and was belated in its delivery. This tendency of the Viceregal mind to keep informed by other people's telegrams was, if rumor were correct, utilized by some of the embassies. It is said that when negotiations came to a hitch they would be advanced by a confidential message of a warlike character addressed to an admiral through the Tientsin office, advising him to prepare for serious business.

THE VICEROY ESSENTIALLY A CHINAMAN.

Li was ever a Chinaman, and not superior to the superstitions of his race. There were stories of his adoration of a snake at one time current in diplomatic circles. We look upon such performances very much as a Chinese observer would regard the acceptance of the Real Presence by Napoleon or the doctrine of



LI HUNG CHANG.

(From his latest photograph).

eternal wrath as expounded by Cromwell. As a matter of fact it was in the simplicity of his greatness, as history records of most men of his stamp, that Li did not disdain the superstitions of his people.

Essentially a Chinaman, it is difficult to make such a character clear to the Western mind. Learned beyond any man of his class, and yet his learning would be ignorance to us. He knew a few English words, which he would speak in a timid, laughing way, like a child with a Christmas toy which it did not quite comprehend. Otherwise he was familiar with no language but his own. It was beneath his dignity to acquire the barbarian forms of speech known as English and French. He would not say this, because he

was too polite, but it was in his innermost thought. He resented what had been done against China by Western powers, and would break out into bitter words and sum up England's part in the opium wars, the Japanese attack on Formosa, the spoliation of the Northern provinces by Russia and the French invasion of Tong King, as showing that China had no friends among foreign nations. Her very love of peace was turned against China. He was tolerant of the missionaries, indulgent, caring nothing about them. I never could persuade him into serious talk on the missionary question. He rather spoke of missionaries as a great land owner would of some gypsies who had encamped on his estate. So long as they left

his chickens alone, he did not care. In medical missionaries he took a deeper interest, and among his contemplated reforms was the introduction of Western medicine. "If these people," he said to me one day, "ever come into the Chinese heart, the physician will open the door."

The theory of any body of men and women coming over the seas to a strange land and enduring hardships for the good of the people was something that no Chinese intellect could comprehend—not even the intellect of Li Hung Chang. There must be some ulterior purpose. And he would insist upon associating the gospel with the sword, and see in the devoted persons who stood on the highways and preached Christ the men who had battered down the Taku ports and forced opium upon China. I cannot call it altogether obliquity of vision. It was rather an unfortunate coincidence of circumstances. The faith of the Bible was compelled to bear in his eyes the stain of the sword.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The Viceroy's special grievance was opium. This was the curse of China. It was debasing her best people into a condition worse than slavery. It had been forced upon them so that out of its revenues England might govern India. Here was a drug—a Government monopoly in India—sold at an incredible profit, and yielding India an annual income of several millions of rupees. China paid more for opium than she received for silk. I spoke to him once about the increase of the poppy crop in China—fields red with the flower—and suggested that it would be well to strike the evil at home. His intention, he answered, was to encourage the growth of the home poppy until the Indian supply was driven out. Then a decree from the throne would destroy opium in China and turn every poppy field over to rice or wheat.

THE VICEROY AND FOREIGNERS.

It was never an easy matter to transact business with Li, and yet I always found him a man of his word. He would turn a question over and over again—look into it minutely—quick to detect the slightest error in your statement. It was never safe to go to him without having your case prepared. He would take nothing for granted, nor accept "assurances" or "understandings." No Rialto usurer was severer in the reading of the bond. Blandishments or menaces were in vain. He knew the tension which each state would endure—what was meant by Gladstone or Salisbury ascendancy in England, and the meaning of Democratic or Republican advent to power in the United States. He knew how to play one against the other—when to give a significant smile to the ambassador of one power, or a no less significant shrug to the envoy of another power. He never overlooked the relations between Germany and France, nor neglected the jealousies of Russia and England. But when once you had an understanding with Li—a complete accord—the matter was done.

He never professed affection for foreign powers, and was free from sentiment so far as they were con-

cerned. If he ever had sentiment as regards foreigners, it was toward General Gordon and General Grant. But to the average foreigner Li was the man behind the counter—his business to make the best bargain. You came there to serve your purpose; he would serve that of China. He had no pride of opinion as against a fact, and once the fact became patent, he would follow it to its conclusion with logic and courage. In this Li was unlike any other statesman I ever met in China, and it gave a reason for his prolonged tenure of power.

The advances of Li to the foreigners in China were never received graciously, and he ceased to make them. I was with him on one occasion when he visited Shanghai, and the attitude of the foreign population was that of indifference or contempt. I think he was invited to one or two houses, and made an afternoon visit to a rural club, looking at a game of lawn tennis. Otherwise he was ignored. The commercial classes in the East never estimated the Chinese except as factors in commerce. I remember the disappointment of Sir Harry Parkes over this failure of his own people in Shanghai to bestow on Li the attentions his rank and his general policy toward foreigners deserved. There may have been a deep policy in their attitude, but I never could understand it, except upon the theory that the only way in which to deal with the Orientals was after the fashion of the East India Company. The success of that famous commercial experiment would have justified the belief. But there was this exception. The Chinese and the Hindoos came from different races. The effeminate, submissive, compliant Hindoo, enervated under the searching Indian sun, was another being from the Chinaman, who lived in temperate lands, and could endure the severest tests of civilization.

THE VICEROY WATCHING JAPAN.

Although the Viceroy was wedded to peace he had his valiant moments, and at times he would lose temper and especially with Japan. The growth of Japan in Western ideas, her pains with her army and navy, the introduction of Western school systems, Li watched with suspicion. Why should the Japanese want to be Europeans? Were they ashamed of their ancestors? Why not with the color, the poetry, the art, the faith, the history, the legends of an immortal past, remain Japan? "How would I look," he would say, "in French clothes, or talking French—eating French food?"

The sweeping of Japan toward Western customs he would discuss in a bantering way, seeing the comedy side and viewing the phenomena as indicating weakness and indecision in the Japanese character. He was an inflexible, conservative Chinaman. He would not remove a button from his garment, or a hair from his pig-tail. So it had been for centuries. So the fathers had appointed. So it must ever be.

The impressions thus made upon Li by the "advancement of Japan toward civilization" led him to underestimate that country. There had been irritating questions arising out of the Japanese expedition

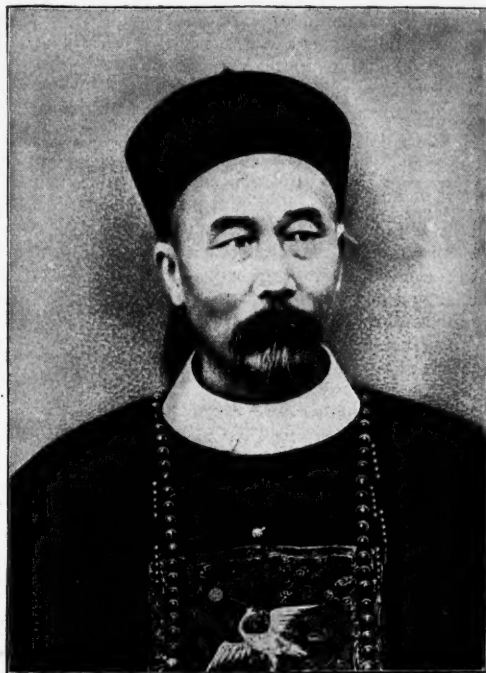
to Formosa, and Japan's claim upon the Loo Choo Islands. These had been adjourned rather than settled, leaving the Viceroy in a temper with his bustling neighbor. But his special concern were the armies of Japan. Nor was he deceived as to their ultimate purposes. "The only nation Japan can fight," he would say, "is China. And why war upon China? We have no designs upon Japan. Of what use the few islands that compose her kingdom to one of the largest empires on the earth? It taxes human endurance to govern what we have? We are not an invading people, and why this army and navy? It can have but one aim. It means aggression on the part of Japan. When that aggression comes China will sweep Japan from the face of the earth."

JAPAN AND THE FRENCH WAR WITH CHINA.

While these were the opinions of Li in his valiant moments, they never interfered with his steady policy of peace. He was sedulous to maintain terms with Japan. I know this from personal knowledge, as time and again he requested me as minister to do him some good office at Tokio, looking toward peace. It was to our government that he always turned when peace was in peril.

In this he was sustained by the high-minded nobleman who then represented Japan in Peking, Count Ennomotto, now a member of the Mikado's Cabinet. Count Ennomotto was a passionate believer in peace, seeing in war only the playing by Japan of the game of Western aggression. To his wisdom, patience and untiring zeal, sustained by the American government, I attribute the maintenance of peace with Japan at the time of the war between China and France. If Japan had taken part in the contest and allowed her ports to become the base of French operations against China, the result would have been disastrous to the Celestial Kingdom. The Viceroy was grateful to Japan and especially Count Ennomotto for averting this catastrophe. And when Japan, as a further earnest of good will, sent a special embassy to China, headed by Count Ito, the present Japanese Premier, the Viceroy received it with honor, and saw in its coming a crowning victory in diplomacy.

I recall the importance attached to that Ito embassy, hoping as we did that it was the end of strained relations between China and Japan. I had many conversations with the Viceroy regarding it. So far as Japan was concerned he had been profoundly influenced by the advice of General Grant, whose last words to him when leaving China had been that a good understanding between the two nations was essential to their autonomy and development. The General had repeated this advice in letters from Japan, and in others to myself which I had duly conveyed to the Viceroy. I suggested that it would have a happy effect if he would return Count Ito's visit, and go to Japan as the head of a stately embassy, and see the Japanese for himself. I knew the Mikado would honor him, and believed that personal intercourse with the rulers of Japan would improve relations. He would thus be following the custom of other nations.



LI HUNG CHANG, FROM A MINIATURE PORTRAIT PRESENTED BY HIM TO MR. YOUNG.

What would have come of such an embassy it would be idle to anticipate, but I am confident it would have been a long step toward that complete understanding between the two nations so essential to their independence, and that it might have tended to prevent this deplorable war.

THE VICEROY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The policy of the Viceroy toward the United States was amity. He believed, as he would say in his cynical way, that the United States was the one power which had nothing to gain by assailing China; that it was our selfish interest to be friendly, and therefore he could have no anxiety. Moreover, we were a power that had put two million of men in the field, and that was a potent factor in the Oriental mind. He aimed at the closest commercial alliance with us, and was ever willing to come more than half way. He sold his China Merchant Steamship Company to American merchants, because, as he said, if they could not fly the Chinese flag he preferred to see them under the American.

These relations were strengthened when the American Legation departed from the old policy of co-operative action. This policy, when studied, simply meant in practical experience that when matters went to please Great Britain there was joint action. Otherwise there would be no action until Great Britain was pleased. And as there were few British ques-

tions in which the United States were concerned, it was deemed best for the American interests that the Legation should act alone, and, like its British associate, unite in "joint action" when such a course served the United States.

The Viceroy understood this attitude, and our relations were ever cordial. There were few points of foreign policy that were not submitted to us in an unofficial form. Although the Viceroy did not live in Peking, but at Tientsin, some eighty miles away, and although he never took part in the deliberations of the Foreign Office in the presence of foreign ambassadors, he was in constant touch with it. Nothing was done without his consent, and when a question became critical a journey to Tientsin by the foreign minister was the only way of drawing it to a head.

THE VICEROY AND SIR HARRY PARKES.

I recall one incident as showing how closely the Viceroy held his fingers on the pulse of the machine. One evening Sir Harry Parkes, the British minister, came to our Legation. Sir Harry Parkes had been in the East for nearly half a century. Beginning in his boyhood as a student interpreter in the English consular service, he had risen to be minister to Japan and envoy to China. I knew him on terms of intimacy, an intrepid, untiring, vigilant gentleman, with acute, wide intelligence, prudent, painstaking—the kindest of souls, but given to bursts of anger when matters would not yield to his indomitable will. Parkes had known China in opium war days better than in recent years, and his theory of dealing with the Chinese had been formed upon a study of the character and career of Warren Hastings. The Indian proconsul was his one admiration, and his favorite walking-stick had, as he told me, been given to one of his ancestors by Hastings, and was a treasured heirloom in the family.

A temperament like that of Parkes, trained in the school of Warren Hastings—the belief that force was the only influence the Oriental would respect—was not calculated to have smooth experiences when opposed to Li Hung Chang. There was always a ripple in their relations, which, to say the least, prevented diplomatic society in Peking from becoming stagnant.

When Sir Harry Parkes came into my room he was half indignant and half amused over an incident at the Foreign Office. He was pressing some question upon the ministers. It was a just English claim, one of unquestioned merit—which had been hanging and hanging—delays vexatious and inscrutable and no longer to be endured and so he was arguing his case with feeling. And yet in the middle of his statement the ministers arose in a body and left the council-chamber and he came away—and he could not but see in that action a rudeness which he was not disposed as a British minister to endure.

Sir Harry Parkes in repose was ever an animated being, but Sir Harry Parkes in a state of debate—especially with Chinamen—had in him cyclonic vibrations. His deep blue eyes, the questioning fore-

head and menacing eyebrows, the clanging, strident voice and the tendency to hammer the table with his fist, or send the nearest book or inkstand careering on some errand of emphasis, were apt to create a sensation in a tranquil Chinese council-chamber. And as there could be no act of rudeness in Chinese eyes so inexcusable as expressing argument by violent gestures the question arose as to whether his deportment had not been misunderstood and whether the ministers may not have left because they thought that he meant to insult them.

Sir Harry averred he had done nothing that he had not seen Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli do in the House of Commons, and the slight was not to be endured. He knew his course and simply came to tell me the news as his colleague and friend.

But the atmosphere of the House of Commons with its turbulent horse-play is one thing, while that of a calm Oriental Yamen is another, and I was not surprised to learn from a member of the Cabinet, who came after Sir Harry had left, that the foreign ministers had never been so insulted as by this irascible envoy—that he shook his fist at them and looked as if he meant personal violence and that they never would see him again.

Here was a minister threatening to take down his flag because the Cabinet had insulted him, and the Cabinet resolved to send him home because he had been rude to them, and yet with no thought of offense in the minds of either party—nothing but good will. And although, from this point of view, the incident was amusing, it was a quarrel boding no good.

I was puzzling over the business, seeing how it stood, and yet not clear as to what intervention might do, when next morning a messenger rode into the Legation yard with a letter from Li Hung Chang. He had ridden all night from Tientsin—haste, post-haste! Li had heard of the quarrel by telegraph, and was alarmed. There must be some way of ending it. China could not be on ill terms with Great Britain; and he had advised the Cabinet to make a settlement, and to take any suggestion that our Legation might offer. And above all I was not to introduce his personality into the controversy or quote him as having given advice. I would know from his letter the heart of the Chinese government. There was no difficulty in conveying from one party to another the assurance that no insult had been intended by either; that it was an unfortunate misunderstanding, and that they should meet on the old terms as if nothing had happened, with no allusion to the incident or any of its details.

AT HIS MOTHER'S GRAVE.

It is the custom—one of the evidences of that devotion to father and mother which distinguishes the Chinese above other people—that when either parent dies the sons shall resign honors and employments to repair to the ancestral tomb, and there in sackcloth and ashes mourn for a long period. When I was in China as minister there was speculation in political, and especially opposition, circles as to what would happen



GENERAL SHAN.

THE LATE PRINCE CH'UN.

LI HUNG CHANG.

upon the death of the Viceroy's mother. She was then in extreme old age—up in the nineties—and in the course of nature must soon pass away. This meant the resignation of the Viceroy—his enforced retirement from all office and a political revolution.

It came to pass in time, and Li hurried home to celebrate the rites at his mother's grave. His brother, Viceroy at Wuchang, accompanied him. Li had finally gone, and then what! Opposition had full sway, and before the season of sorrow was over his place would be filled and his power a memory. Suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, came a decree from the throne, signed with the vermilion pencil, commanding Li to lay aside mourning, and at the end of three months resume office. Such a decree was without precedent. To suspend the mourning rite in Chinese eyes was as if the Pope were to suspend one of the sacraments. But the Emperor was sacred and the command was supreme. His brother, Li Hung Chang, was permitted to remain at the tomb and do the filial reverences. Li Hung Chang returned to Tientsin.

I was at Chefoo when the summons was issued, and one morning I saw the Viceroy's yacht come into the harbor. I sent my duty, and said that if a visit would not be an intrusion upon his period of mourning I would go on board and pay my respects. His staff officer came with not only a cordial invitation, but the expression of an earnest desire on the Vice-

roy's part to see me. I had had an idea, based upon the way in which sacrificial duties are performed at home, that the sackcloth and ashes and physical privations were perfunctory or sentimental. But when I met the Viceroy I saw the signs of mourning. He looked like a starving beggar. He wore the coarsest raiment. His beard and forehead had not been shaved, and his cue hung down from a clotted mass of hair. Lines of sorrow streaked his face, and his hands were grimy as if he had been lying in ashes. And yet this was a nobleman, careful as to comeliness in person and the niceties of raiment, rather disposed to ostentation than otherwise. There was every evidence that this, the first man in the empire, had been as if he were its meanest subject, down in the very dust, in privation and penance, doing reverence to his mother's memory as appointed by faith. A few days later when I met him at Tientsin, the beggar's mien had vanished and he was again the sumptuous and well-appointed nobleman. The incident, however, showed the depth of the Viceroy's devotional feeling, and that the creed of his ancestors was not absent from his life.

THE VICEROY AND GENERAL GORDON.

The Viceroy occupied a unique position among statesmen and rulers in this—that he had risen by merit alone. As the cadet of an humble family living in a province on the Yangtse Kiang he had passed

through the various stages of Chinese education, reaching the Hanlin College in Peking and graduating with eminence. He knew his Mencius and the words of the Superior Man, and his share of the forty thousand verses, which, as a Chinese scholar once told me, were necessary to proper attainments. He was a poet and a philosopher, one of the literati. And as in China the literary man holds the highest place in the social and political scale, he received civil employments. His field came within the region of the Tae Ping rebellion. This devolved military duties and brought him into relations with that extraordinary combination of the mystic, the soldier and the adventurer, General Gordon, of the British army. British history tells the story of the suppression of the rebellion as if Li sat at the feet of Gordon and was pushed into victory. Chinese history, however, and the traditions, other than those of English origin, prevalent in China, gave Li the credit of having broken the back of this rebellion. There was a quarrel between Li and Gordon at the time of the surrender of the rebel leaders, because Li awarded them instant execution. Gordon, it is said, went to the extent of pursuing Li with a pistol, meaning to shoot him for a breach of faith. The temper over, and Gordon realized that if Li had failed to take the heads of the rebels he would have lost his own.

In 1880 Gordon visited Li and was for some time his guest at Tientsin. Russia was threatening another of her earth-hunger wars, and Li was anxious for the counsel of this resolute man. Gordon's advice, so the rumor ran, was that Li should take his command to Peking and overturn the dynasty, offering to go along and help. The pale Viceroy listened in silence. I question if history tells of a more alluring temptation. Before such troops as he could have commanded, with the aid of a brilliant soldier like Gordon, Peking would have fallen. China under the new dynasty would have had a different place in the world. The revolution would have been among the landmarks of the century. But Li in 1880 was no longer a young man. He lacked the adventurous spirit. The dynasty had loaded himself and his family with honors. His brother had been created a Viceroy. Even if ambition had had its will, the sentiment of gratitude was not dead. There was perhaps another thought. A dynasty created by the sword of Gordon might have rested under that sword, and Li would have reigned as the pupil of an English resident, like the Rajahs of Hindostan.

Whether some hint of this came to light or not I cannot say. But the presence of Gordon in Tientsin and these repeated conferences with Li reached St. Petersburg and London. They may have awakened



(Reprinted from our September number.)

GENERAL GRANT AND LI HUNG CHANG.

anxiety in Peking, and assuredly did not escape the keen eye of Sir Robert Hart, the gifted statesman who presides over the customs service and has long been the confidential adviser of the Chinese Foreign Office. Russia was especially uneasy. She was not friendly with China and could not view without alarm the presence of Gordon talking military themes to the Viceroy. Complaint was made to London and Mr. Gladstone, ever complaisant where Russia was concerned, gave orders that General Gordon should quit China. So the incident closed. The vision of the crown passed away.

THE VICEROY AND GENERAL GRANT.

The relations between General Grant and Li had almost the element of romance. From the moment that General Grant arrived in China the Viceroy took the deepest interest in his movements. Messages from him awaited us at every point. Arriving at Tientsin on an American war vessel, before we could debark the Viceroy came on board. I remember the meeting, the long, searching, curious glances bestowed upon General Grant, the courtesy, the deference and the respect. The fact that General Grant had held sovereign power sank deeply into the Viceroy's mind. And sovereignty could not be divested by any mere resignation or supersession by electoral forms. Then came the element of imagination to be expected from a poet like Li, whose mind was permeated with hyperbole and Oriental fancies. He and General Grant were born in the same year. The name of General Grant's opponent was Lee. His own name was Li. Their stars were in accord. I recall the fervor with which the Viceroy evolved this graceful fancy, as though it were a message from the stars.

His cynicism and haughtiness vanished. The fates had ordained their meeting for some high purpose. When General Grant returned his visit the Viceroy sent a guard and an official chair lined with yellow silk. Yellow was the imperial color. It could only be worn by the Emperor or Princes of the royal house. For the Viceroy himself to have ridden in such a chair would have been a sacrilege. But Grant had been a sovereign. American men of war gave him royal honors—and why not? And so all Tientsin saw and with wondering eyes the yellow chair surrounded by a guard. No such sight had been seen by Chinese eyes. For if the Emperor had been in the yellow chair every house would have been closed and the inhabitants in hiding from the glow of too much glory.

The Viceroy not alone attended the different entertainments given by the consuls and other officials in Tientsin, but arranged splendid feasts of his own. And during the entertainments he must needs have the whole party photographed, as well as a special photograph of himself and the General. I remember the interest with which he arranged the details for the picture. The table must be so. The tea cups must be in such a fashion. And while the left hand was the place of honor in China, General Grant must appear on the right, as that was the place of honor in the

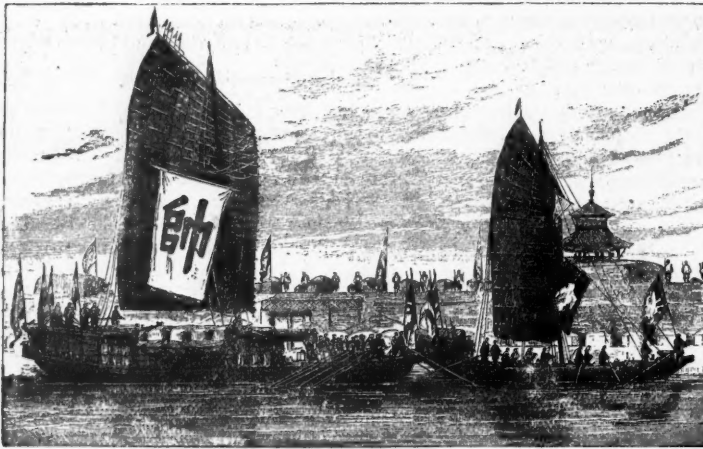
United States. I was told by one of the Viceregal household that when General Grant left, the Viceroy moped about for a day or two and would do no work.

THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

I was present at these conversations and remember that they were in a serious vein, with nothing of the banter common to the Viceroy. He studied whatever General Grant said and plied him with a multitude of questions. The theory and practice of government, the point of divergence and resemblance between China and the United States, the meaning of progress in its essentials and details, the wisdom of progress—these were the themes. General Grant was fitted to deal with such a man as Li Hung Chang. He had lucidity of view and sincerity of thought, and never said what was not mathematically exact for the grace of saying it. He realized the relations between China and the United States, and especially as Li summed them up, the difficulties of China so far as progress was concerned. Some law of nature would diverge the overflowing stream of China into the United States. Here on one side of the ocean channel was a teeming, on the other an empty country, the one an overflowing reservoir, the other an exhausted receiver. The law of nature would have its way.

General Grant urged upon the Viceroy that the solution of this Chinese problem—the outlet for a redundant population—was in the settlement of such islands as Borneo or New Guinea, or the newly opened countries of the Congo. There were vast tracts abandoned to the savage and the beast of prey, even as America had been abandoned when Columbus saw San Salvador. Western enterprise had taken America and subdued the savage and driven out the beast of prey, and made it the seat of a ripe, fruitful and magnificent civilization. The energies of China under wise direction and with the accord of friendly governments would be diverted to these new lands, and they could establish new Shanghaes and new Cantons. General Grant felt assured that any such policy would meet the heartiest sympathy, and he believed the practical support, of the United States. For as must be apparent to the Viceroy, the very tendency of things—geographical relations, the laws of supply and demand, and especially the currents of commerce after the Isthmus canal across America was opened—would necessitate the closest commercial relations between China and the United States. There would be an alliance for the good of both, and which contemplated alone the emigration of the commercial or learned classes from one country to the other.

The Viceroy believed that such an alliance would be the realization of his highest aims. The difficulty as to the proposed experiments in New Guinea and the Congo arose from the fact that the Chinese were not a colonizing people—they lacked adventure. The emigration to California, the Pacific islands and elsewhere was the throwing off of a poor, helpless surplus that must live somewhere, and no movement of the people. There was no emigration from China. No Chinese laborers went out from China, but from the



THE VICEROY'S STATE BARGE.

British island of Hong Kong. The British had made it an industry, as with slaves in the days of slavery. The Chinese followed civilization and lived on it. Their genius lay in work and thrift, and could only have full play where civilization already existed.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

The Viceroy went over the railway problem. The Russians were building railways across the northern plains. But they disturbed only the shepherds and caravans. Suppose, for instance, he built a railway from Chingiang to Peking, a distance of eight hundred miles, along the Grand Canal. What would he do with his fleet of junks and rice boats, the masts of which could be seen for miles from the windows of his Yamen? Here on these boats families lived—parents, grandparents and children. It was their only home, and their one industry was the transport of tribute rice to Peking. Transfer this rice to railway cars, and it would be a saving to the government. But what could he do with the twenty thousand families thrown on his hands? The problem with Chinese statesmen was the support of a vast population. It was alone rendered possible by the fish and the rice—the fish which came from the rivers and seas, the rice which came from a soil of unexampled fertility. And even with the utmost care famines would sweep away millions. "There is but one relief from famine," said General Grant, "the railway." A comment that made a deep impression on the Viceroy.

When General Grant took leave of the Viceroy he accompanied him down the Peiho river on his yacht, going out to sea to our man of war, the *Richmond*. The Chinese fleet had assembled by his orders to give stately ceremonies of farewell. The two men parted never to meet again. Amid the firing of cannon, the manning of the yards and all possible functions of honor we steamed over the smoothest of seas to Japan.

Nor did the impression made by this memorable visit on the Viceroy fade away. I never saw him that he did not refer to General Grant. His last words on taking leave at the close of my mission were a message of sympathy to the General in his fatal illness. No minister comes to the United States from China without some friendly word for the Grant family. When the New York monument was proposed, among the first subscriptions were \$500 from his private purse. And upon every Decoration Day a trophy of flowers is by his orders laid upon the tomb at Riverside as an evidence of

the reverence felt for an illustrious memory by Li Hung Chang.

WHAT THE VICEROY HAS DONE.

As to the estimate of Li Hung Chang, by General Grant, as a statesman worthy to rank with Beaconsfield, Gambetta and Bismarck, it will be remembered that General Grant was not given to extravagant opinions of men, and that he had seen Li upon terms of extreme intimacy. It is difficult to find a standard of comparison. Behind the Western statesmen were established civilizations, the forces of advanced empires. They did not create, but carried out what was begun. Bismarck was the successor of Frederick the Great, Gambetta of Mirabeau, while Lord Beaconsfield could only have found his ideal in the conquering soul of Chatham. Li Hung Chang was alone with his problem. History gave him no precedent, the political forces of China no encouragement, the outside world no sympathy. The Western nations looked upon China with carnivorous eyes. He would preserve the conservatism of China, and at the same time bring that conservatism into synchronical relations with other peoples. He accepted the appalling duty of war, realizing that if China would endure she must take heed of blood and iron. He rejected nothing, was constant in the presence of any problem. He saw the forces of electricity. He comprehended the meaning of credit, the dependence of China upon the money markets, the fact that there was an education beyond the Hanlin College—that men must live in deeds and not in dreams. Unable to educate young Chinese noblemen in Western military schools, he would found better schools and train them at home. Seeing that China was paying Manchester fifty millions annually for cotton goods, he would build his own mills, in which the Chinese would handle their own yarns. He established the China Merchants' Company, and brought his commerce under his own



TARTAR CANNONEERS OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL ARMY.

flag. He strove to establish his banking system, and only failed through the folly of agents. There was no interest, no industry, no commercial establishment of the foreigner in China, which he did not mean in time to supersede in the interest of his people.

AN HISTORICAL FIGURE.

Whether the Viceroy will leave behind him a party devoted to this strenuous policy and ready to carry it on when his part is done, or whether it is but the expression of his genius and will—to end with him—I cannot say. There may be in the business larger issues than the boldest care to anticipate—issues whose magnitude may be conceived when we contemplate what is really meant by forcing the sinister litany of war upon a nation whose inhabitants comprise one-fourth, or perhaps one-third, of the human race—a nation consecrated to peace by centuries of detestation of war, and yet descended from men whose prowess was once the terror of Europe and the sorrow of Asia.

The attitude of the Viceroy to the present war will, I think, be like that of General Scott to the American civil war. He is no longer a young man. Too old to take the field, younger soldiers will win the honors of the field. It would have been a different story had the con-

test occurred when he was forty, and not, as now, an old man of seventy-three, burdened with years and illness. He could then have armed and led the empire. Confronted with a peril he never invoked, he looks out upon a storm he cannot calm.

I see in him an historical figure of the century—the one Chinese statesman with the prescience and courage to lead his people toward what is best in our Western civilization; a masterful, intrepid spirit, who has done his work with fortitude. I see in him a pathetic figure, remembering his own fair, proud hopes as to China and Japan,—now dashed to the ground through this miserable and unnecessary war. I see in him the truest of Chinese patriots, loving his native land with single-minded devotion. I see in him a statesman ever the friend of the United States. And recalling as I do many personal kindnesses during the long period of our friendship, I send him in this trying hour a word of affection and good will, with the hope that out of a war which can have no other incentive than an intrigue of Western powers,—looking toward the endless implacable game of aggression in Asia,—China and Japan will emerge, with the happy if sadly earned consciousness that their independence can only be maintained by friendship, alliance and peace.



SOME OF LI HUNG CHANG'S EUROPEAN DRILLED TROOPS.

THE PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION THOUGHT IN THE WEST.

BY WILLIAM E. SMYTHE, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

TO make homes where the common people shall realize the highest average prosperity—this is the lofty purpose of those who are directing the irrigation movement in Western America. In this simple statement several mighty problems are comprehended. There are political problems, involving State, national and international rights in precious streams. There are laws to be made and systems of administration to be devised, and this will demand high qualities of statesmanship. There are engineering problems, more interesting and complex than those involved in



WILLIAM E. SMYTHE,
Chairman of National Executive Committee.

the evolution of our railway systems. There are the homely problems of the field, garden and orchard, differing widely from similar problems under the familiar conditions in Eastern States, for the agricultural industry under irrigation presents new and strange aspects, and offers fascinating possibilities to intelligent men. But when these fundamentals shall have been shaped on enduring lines, there will remain a brood of other problems—social, industrial and economic—to be solved by the friction of human effort, with its failures and successes. And with these vast materials time and patience will weave, with the passing of years, the splendid fabric of a new civilization. The field for this new conquest is half a continent of almost virgin soil, stretching from the middle of the trans Mississippi prairie to the

Western sea. It lies there, a clean, blank page awaiting the makers of history.

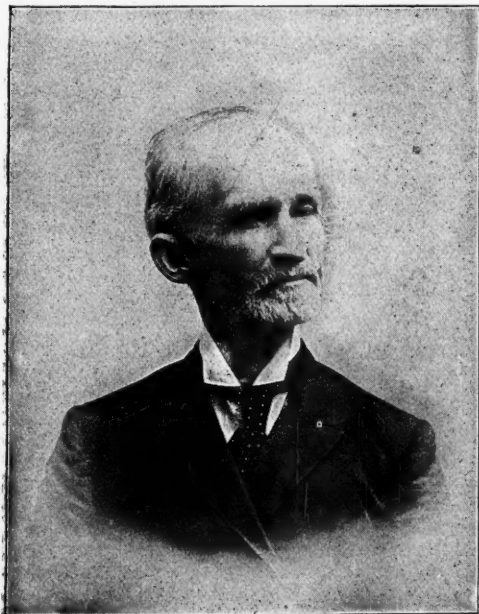
TWO NOTABLE CONVENTIONS.

Just one year ago the REVIEW OF REVIEWS devoted elaborate space to a comprehensive statement of the irrigation idea in its various aspects. Since the publication of that article the movement has made much progress, due in part to two international gatherings. The first was held at Los Angeles, Cal., in October, 1893, and the second occupied the first week of September, 1894, and was held under brilliant auspices at Denver, Col. Previous to the Los Angeles gathering Western sentiment was sharply divided into two factions, the one demanding the cession of the arid public domain to the several States and the other insisting upon national control. What has been accomplished in the way of actual reclamation is the work of private or community enterprise, but all thoughtful men have realized that the time was swiftly coming when the larger aspects of the subject must be dealt with as a matter of public policy. The temperament of the Los Angeles convention was conciliatory. The friends and opponents of cession were there, but each was disposed to concede that neither of the extreme views could hope to effect the solidarity of Western sentiment. Therefore the plan of commissions, presented by the writer in these pages one year ago, was adopted. Unofficial irrigation commissions were created in each of the seventeen arid States and Territories for the purpose of making a careful investigation of local conditions and an impartial study of public opinion concerning a wise national policy and a common code of local laws. It was hoped that the result of this work would be a just compromise at the next irrigation congress between the extreme views which had contended for supremacy for many years. Space does not permit a review of the reports of these commissions, but it may be said that they covered a wide range of opinion and developed many new and interesting ideas. They were presented to the Third Irrigation Congress at Denver last month, and furnished the basis for several days of heated debate.

PERSONNEL OF THE DENVER CONGRESS.

The congress which assembled at Denver, September 3, was far more representative in character than any of its predecessors. It included delegates from twenty-three States, besides Canada and Mexico. It had for the nucleus of its membership the commissioners from the several States who had devoted a year to study under the Los Angeles programme, but the dominant element was the vigorous Western man of youngish middle age. This was tempered by the

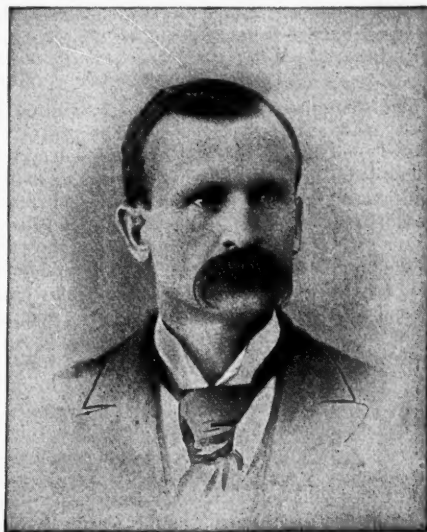
conservatism of older men, led by individuals of ripe experience in the higher walks of public life. A very notable ingredient in the convention was the irrigation engineer. This is a factor of growing influence in the life of the Far West and is certain to leave a conspicuous mark on laws and customs. The practical irrigator was well represented, among others by David Boyd, the historian of the Greeley colony of Colorado, one of the earliest pioneers of that famous community. Perhaps the most notable single delegation came from Utah. It was headed by Hon. George Q. Cannon, Premier of the Mormon Church and for many years a delegate in Congress. Mr. Cannon was made temporary chairman of the convention and in a speech of wonderful interest described the beginnings of irrigation in Utah, practically the first undertaken by white men on this continent. The engineering fraternity had the satisfaction of placing Prof. Elwood Mead, of Wyoming, in the president's chair. The Republic of Mexico was ably represented by Don J. Ramon de Ybarolla, who also went as a delegate to Los Angeles. Canada sent William Pearce and J. E. Dennis. The Interior Department was represented by F. H. Newell of the Geological Survey and Morris Bien of the Land Office, while Capt. W. A. Glassford represented the Weather Bureau. Among former public officials Richard J. Hinton was a conspicuous figure. Space does not permit a statement of the many notable men who represented the several States, but the average of ability and experience was very high.



J. S. EMERY, OF KANSAS,
National Lecturer on Irrigation.

TEMPER OF THE CONVENTION.

With such elements composing the body of the convention, and with such material for consideration



J. W. GREGORY, OF KANSAS,
Chairman of Committee on Resolutions.

as the reports of the State commissions, it was anticipated that results of a very high character would be realized. But certain things had not been taken into account in advance. It became apparent at a very early stage that those who had faithfully obeyed the instructions of the Los Angeles platform and devoted a year's study to the problems involved in a comprehensive national policy had progressed a long distance in advance of the larger element who came to the congress from engrossing private avocations to devote a few days to the hasty consideration of great questions. This latter element was somewhat appalled at the proposition of the State commissions, looking to the formulation of definite policies on all issues. They were not prepared to do so much in so short a time, and were inclined to declare mere generalities and leave the rest to the future. There was also a minority representing both sides of the old controversies, one wing insisting on a declaration in favor of outright session, and the other desiring to pronounce absolutely against session in any form. But the strongest argument against the adoption of a definite policy was the fact that the Carey law, passed in the closing hours of the late session of Congress, practically ceded one million acres to each of the arid States, and that it was unwise to ask further legislation until this has been dealt with. It is by no means certain that those who favored the final and definite declaration could not have carried their point on nearly every proposition if they had been willing to do so at the expense of discord, but discord

was precisely what they did not want. They desired to harmonize conflicting views, to unite the public sentiment of the West upon an imperial policy of reclamation, settlement and administration, and a reasonable degree of unanimity was the very essence of their purpose. Hence they were satisfied to make progress only so far as it could be done consistently with this idea.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a majority and a minority report. The former represented the fruits of the State commission system and suggested a comprehensive policy aiming at the disposition of all the important issues involved. It authorized the National Executive Committee to prepare a series of bills for presentation to the Congress of the United States, the first of which should provide for the repeal of the Desert Land law, and the second for the withdrawal from settlement of all arid lands not now known to be irrigable and the reservation of the same for pasturage, forest areas and reservoir sites. This report also favored the leasing of the pasturage lands in small tracts, giving preference to occupants of adjacent irrigated lands. It is impossible at present to define the boundary between irrigable and non-irrigable land, and the leasing system would permit pasturage lands to be opened to settlement as fast as found irrigable. Section 4 of the majority report represented the hope of compromise between the cessionists and anti-cessionists and was as follows:

4. That States be permitted to select lands for reclamation and make them the basis of security for the construction of irrigation works, title to such lands to remain in the federal government until it passes through the State to the actual settler, no one individual being permitted to acquire title to more than forty acres of irrigated land, except in case of lands so situated that local conditions necessitate the enlargement of the home unit because of the small value of the crops produced. The money received from such sources to be reserved for the purpose of discharging obligations incurred in the work of reclaiming public lands. This recommendation is independent of the Carey law, and is not intended to conflict with, or modify, the provisions of that law.

This proposition was never fairly brought to the test of debate, as it was early seen that it would divide the convention and not realize the much-desired harmony between the old factions. The cessionists believed that State control of the million acres donated under the Carey law would demonstrate the feasibility of wholesale cession, while the opposite faction thought the section savored too strongly of cession. The Committee on Resolutions, realizing that little could be expected of the coming short session of the Fifty-third Congress, withdrew section 4 and submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

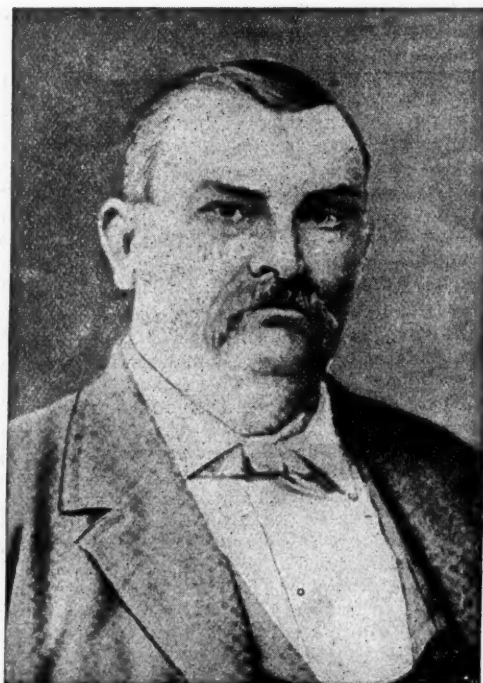
Whereas, The public land States are already vested with power under the Carey law to undertake the reclamation and settlement of 1,000,000 acres each, and, *whereas*, there is wide diversity of opinion concerning the best policy to pursue with relation to the remaining irrigable lands; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the proposition contained in sections 4 and 5 of the report of the majority of the Committee on Resolutions is reported back to the several State irrigation commissions with instructions to endeavor to report to the Fourth National Irrigation Congress a more definite and satisfactory plan for the reclamation of arid public lands through the co-operation of national and State authorities.

The main issue thus goes back to the State commissions for another year's consideration, and during this period it is hoped that much light will be shed upon the subject of a national policy of reclamation, not only from Western sources but from Eastern statesmen, publicists, magazines and newspapers. Nothing will be lost by delay. Much may be gained. The other propositions of the majority report survived the debate and will be touched upon in separate paragraphs in the course of this article.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report of the Committee on Resolutions favored the outright cession of the entire public domain, but coupled with this proposition plans that seemed far in advance of the spirit of our times. This report was the work of J. Sire Greene, of Colorado, the former State Engineer of that State and a man of high intellectual attainments. He proposed that the irrigable lands should be ceded to new political divisions, formed on natural hydrographic



MAJOR RYALLS, OF GEORGIA,
Member Georgia Irrigation Commission.

lines; that these divisions should lease them in small tracts to actual settlers, who should hold them in perpetuity so long as they are applied to a beneficial use; that all mineral and pastoral lands should be leased and the proceeds applied to works of irrigation. This bold proposition would upset the Anglo-Saxon theory of land ownership in favor of a class of government tenants. Whatever may be said of it from a purely philosophical standpoint, neither the Irrigation Congress nor the country at large is ready to give it serious consideration as a practical question. But Mr. Greene succeeded in placing his propositions before the public and it is very likely that they will attract wide attention. Indeed, they have already done so and have received hearty indorsement from certain elements and from a few great daily newspapers.

DOWN WITH THE DESERT LAND LAW.

Perhaps the most important result of the congress is the overwhelming vote in favor of the immediate repeal of the Desert Land law. This anomalous statute assumes that a single settler can divert a mighty river and reclaim 320 acres of land. It assumes that that large area is necessary for the support of a family. In its practical operation it is the instrument of corporations, and enables them to acquire vast tracts of arid land for a nominal price and to put it on the market on their own terms. It breeds perjury, fraud and speculation. Undoubtedly it has enabled much to be done for the public good that would otherwise have remained undone, but the time has arrived when nothing but harm can come from it, and it is of the highest importance that it should be repealed before all the valuable public lands have been wrested from the hands of the people. The National Executive Committee will immediately organize a vigorous movement for the repeal of this bad law.

A NATIONAL IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

The congress also favored the creation of a National Irrigation Commission, vested with power to administer irrigation works undertaken by the federal government and charged with the duty of beginning the immediate and thorough investigation of the problem of interstate waters. This declaration represents a most important step. The questions arising between States over the division of streams flowing across their boundaries are of growing gravity. They can only be solved by a patient investigation of physical conditions and the conflicting provisions of different State laws. This commission would be empowered to report as speedily as possible a plan for the adjudication of these questions and the division of streams on a basis of justice and equity. Such a commission would be independent of any existing department and should be analogous to the Interstate Commerce Commission, having the power to utilize the facilities of the Geological Survey, the Land Office, the Agricultural Department, the War Department, or any other branch of the government service. The vast public and private interests involved demand the

speedy creation of such a commission, and this will be urged upon the country with all possible energy.

AN IRRIGATION SURVEY.

The congress also called for sufficient appropriations to carry on the work of discovering waters applicable to the reclamation of arid lands and for the prosecution of surveys necessary to determine the location of



MAJOR J. W. POWELL,
Late Director of the Geological Survey.

lands susceptible of irrigation and the selection and segregation of reservoir sites. This is vastly important, especially in the semi-arid regions, where thousands of honest settlers have paid millions of honest dollars for land worthless without irrigation. The platform also asks that the territories be included in the provisions of the Carey law and that reservoir sites heretofore reserved be released and made available when required by the operation of that law.

THE NEW STATE PROGRAMME.

The State programme outlined by the congress is not less important than the declaration on national questions. The system of State commissions will be continued with instructions to immediately call State conventions to formulate legislation for the utilization of the Carey law. They are instructed to favor State works when possible, and that when these lands are reclaimed by private enterprise the State shall fix the maximum price for which they may be sold. The commissions are also instructed to devise administrative systems for their several States, and to report such plans to their respective Governors and legislatures not later than January 1. The work of reform and progress along enlightened lines will thus go forward without interruption.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The temper and purpose of the Irrigation Congress may be studied to better advantage in its address to the people of the United States than in its formal resolutions. The address deals, of course, with broad outlines rather than with details, but for that very reason it will convey to the mind of the general reader a clear impression of the current of Western thought. On the subject of reclaiming the public lands it speaks as follows:

The fundamental idea of our policy is not the separation of State and national interests, but co-operation between these powers within their proper spheres. The great end in view is to reclaim lands now useless and make them fit to sustain a vast population under conditions which shall guarantee industrial independence and human equality. We recognize these public lands as the heritage of the American people, not as the spoil of private greed. We aim to deliver to the people this precious birthright under conditions which will burden them only with the actual cost of reclamation and the return of the capital actually employed in the work, principal and interest. We recognize no private monopoly in the water which is the life current of the field and hence of the man who lives thereon. We seek to inaugurate a policy which will settle interstate water contentions in a spirit of justice and equity. We aim to preserve and protect the forests and so to control the pastoral lands that the barbarism of frontier warfare shall be forever eliminated and this portion of the public domain made useful to the largest number of people, under conditions which guarantee security. Upon these lines we hope to inaugurate a new era of industrial development, finding employment for labor and capital and security and satisfaction for both.

The following extract is interesting not only for its expression concerning a forestry policy, but also for the spirit it exhibits in relation to the ruling influence in Congress:

But while we are about to urge the necessity of important and far-reaching legislation, we do not forget to thank the Congress and people of the United States for what they have already done for Western States and Territories. We remember with gratitude the wise and patriotic action of President Harrison in establishing large forest reservations, and urge the continuance of this policy by President Cleveland. We heartily indorse the plan of Prof. Sargent, of Harvard University, providing for the education at West Point of skilled foresters, for a local forest guard and for the use of detachments of United States troops in guarding forest areas. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of forest preservation to the economic life of Western America, because of its intimate relation to water supply for irrigation.

We also note with satisfaction that a bill donating to each Western State, under conditions, 1,000,000 acres of arid lands for purposes of reclamation recently passed the United States Senate unanimously, passed the House with only nine dissenting votes and received the prompt approval of the President of the United States. We interpret this remarkable unanimity of action as an evidence of confidence in Western men, of real concern for Western institutions. And it is our purpose to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus given, and to make the Carey law the first step in the development of a great internal policy.

We thank Congress for such appropriations as have been provided for the work of gauging streams and in investigation of water supply, but urge that larger appropriations are needed.

And finally attention should be invited to the highly patriotic tone of the closing sentences of the address, which were as follows:

We especially urge our countrymen to remember that in the true sense the problems of the Irrigation Congress are of national dimensions and national import. The best solution of the difficulties that vex our statesmen and economists is that solution which would provide idle, discontented or unprosperous people first with labor and then with homes. Our panacea for existing unrest is the small, irrigated farm, producing what the family consumes as well as a surplus for market and giving to its occupants, by reason of its smallness, the benefits of neighborhood association. We ask only the opportunity and facilities to provide such homes for millions and so erect great States on what is now the voiceless desert. And this we seek to do in the name of our nationality, not in the name of individual States or sections. We know no flag except the flag of the Union. We know no destiny except the destiny of the American people. And whatever we shall accomplish under the policies we announce will add directly to the glory and greatness of our common country.

A NEW "TRIPLE ALLIANCE."

An important feature of the recent Irrigation Congress was the hearty co-operation which it developed between the people of the United States, Canada and Mexico. The convention greeted with hearty applause the chairman's statement: "We hail with joy and pride this triple alliance for irrigation on the soil of North America." No features of the long programme attracted more attention than the addresses of Señor Ybarolla, of Mexico, and Messrs. Pearce and Dennis, of Canada. In the former country irrigation is older than history, while in the latter the beginnings of the industry are more recent than the First Irrigation Congress, held in Salt Lake City three years ago. Both countries are represented on the new Executive Committee and the bond of sympathy seems certain to be both fruitful and enduring.

FOR THE FUTURE.

The irrigation movement is accumulating a tremendous impetus, which is visible not alone in the West, but throughout the country. The work of organization and agitation, through national, interstate, State and county associations, will go forward with renewed energy from now until the next great international congress assembles at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the autumn of 1895. That this movement is the hope of prosperity for millions and that it will safeguard our institutions with a new bulwark of liberty, in the form of small landed proprietors, is the confident expectation of Western men. Their appeal is to patriotism and the best spirit of humanity. They seek to build to the credit of their country, to the good of their race, to the glory of God.

BRYANT'S CENTENNIAL.

BY WILLIAM R. THAYER.

THERE are many good reasons why we should celebrate the one hundredth birthday of William Cullen Bryant. Not the least of them is this, that in bringing him our tribute we also commemorate the birth of American poetry. He was our earliest poet, and "Thanatopsis" our earliest poem. Through him, therefore, we make festival to the Muse who has taught many since him to sing.

Older than Bryant were three single-poem men, Francis Scott Key, Joseph Hopkinson and John Howard Payne; yet so far as I can learn their three poems were written later than "Thanatopsis," and, after all, neither "The Star Spangled Banner," nor "Hail, Columbia," nor "Home, Sweet Home" would rank high as poetry. Likewise, though Fitz-Greene Halleck was older than Bryant by four years, and once enjoyed a considerable vogue, his verse is now obsolescent, if not obsolete. In the anthologies, those presses of faded poetical flowers, you will still find some of his pieces, but which of us now regards "Marco Bozzaris" as the finest martial poem in the language?

Bryant's priority among his immediate contemporaries is thus clearly established; furthermore, a considerable interval separated him from that group of American poets who rose to eminence in the two decades before the Civil War. Bryant was born in 1794, Emerson in 1803, Longfellow and Whittier in 1807, Holmes and Poe in 1809, Lowell and Whitman in 1819. An almost unexampled precocity also set Bryant's pioneership beyond dispute.

But when we call Bryant the earliest American poet, and "Thanatopsis" the earliest American poem, we must not suppose that both had not had many ineffectual predecessors. Versifiers, like milliners, flourish from age to age, and their works are forgotten in favor of a later fashion. Who the forgotten predecessors of Bryant were, he himself will tell us. Being asked in February, 1818, to write an article on American poetry for the *North American Review*, he replied:

"Most of the American poets of much note, I believe, I have read: Dwight, Barlow, Trumbull, Humphreys, Honeywood, Clifton, Paine. The works of Hopkins I have never met with. I have seen Philip Freneau's writings, and some things by Francis Hopkinson. There was a Dr. Ladd, if I am not mistaken in the name, of Rhode Island, who, it seems, was much celebrated in his time for his poetical talent, of whom I have seen hardly anything, and another, Dr. Church, a Tory at the beginning of the Revolution, who was compelled to leave the country, and some of whose satirical verses which I have heard recited possess considerable merit as

specimens of forcible and glowing invective. I have read most of Mrs. Morton's poems, and turned over a volume of stale and senseless rhymes by Mrs. Warren. Before the time of these writers, some of whom are still alive, and the rest belong to the generation which has just passed away, I imagine that we could hardly be said to have any poetry of our own, and indeed it seems to me that American poetry, such as it is, may justly enough be said to have had its rise with that knot of Connecticut poets, Trumbull and others, most of whose works appeared about the time of the Revolution."

Bryant's list contains the name of not one poet whose works are read to-day. All these volumes belong to *fossil literature*—literature, that is, which may be dug up and studied for the light it may throw on the customs of a time, or its intellectual development, but which, so far as its own vitality is concerned, has passed away beyond hope of resuscitation. The historical student of American poetry may read Barlow's "Columbiad" as a matter of duty: but those of us to whom poetry is the breath of life will not seek it in that literary graveyard. Reverently, rather, will we read the titles on the tombstones and pass on.

Almost coeval with American independence itself was the notion that there ought to be an independent American literature. The Revolution had resulted in the formation of a republic new in pattern, in opportunities, in ideals; a republic which, having broken forever with the political system of Britain, would gladly have been freed from all obligations—including intellectual and æsthetic obligations—to her. We hardly realize how acute was the sensitiveness of our great-grandfathers on this point. The satisfaction they took in recalling the victories of Bennington and Yorktown vanished when they were reminded—and there was always some candid foreigner at hand to remind them—that a nation's real greatness is measured not by the size of its crops, nor by its millions of square miles of surface, nor by the rapidity with which its population doubles, nor even by its ability to whip King George the Third's armies, but by its contributions to philosophy, to literature, to art, to religion. "What have you to show in these lines?" we imagine the candid foreigner to have been perpetually asking; and the patriotic American to have winced, as he had to reply, "Nothing;" unless, indeed, he happened to have Thomas Jefferson's philosophical poise. To the slur of Abbé Raynal, that "America had not produced a single man of genius," Jefferson replied: "When we shall

¹ *A Biography of Wm. Cullen Bryant*, by Parke Godwin: 1, 154.

have existed as a people as long as the Greeks did before they produced a Homer, the Romans a Virgil, the French a Racine and Voltaire, the English a Shakespeare and Milton, should this reproach be still true, we will inquire from what unfriendly causes it has proceeded that the other countries of Europe and



BRYANT IN EARLY MANHOOD.
(From a portrait by Inman for the "N. Y. Mirror.")

quarters of the earth shall not have inscribed any name of ours on the roll of poets."

Very few Americans, however, could bear with Jeffersonian equanimity the imputation of inferiority. All were well aware that they had just achieved a revolution without parallel in history; they were honestly proud of it; and they could not help feeling touchy when their critics, ignoring this stupendous achievement, censured them for failure in fields they had never entered. A few, like Jefferson, would respond, "Give us time;" the majority either masked their irritation under pretended contempt for the opinion of foreigners, or silently admitted the impeachment. There grew up, on the one hand, "spread eagleism"—brag over our material and political bigness—and, on the other, an impatient desire to produce masterpieces which should not fear comparison with the best the world could show. The Hebrew patriarchs, whose faith Jehovah tested by denying them children till the old age of their wives, were not less troubled at the postponement of their dearest wishes than were those eager watchers for the advent of American genius. Long before Bryant's little volume was published, in 1821, those watchers had begun to speculate as to the sort of works in which that genius would manifest itself, and then was conjured up that bogey—"The American Spirit"—which has flitted up and down through our college lecture-rooms and fluttered the minds of immature critics ever since. It was generally agreed that the question to be asked about each new book should be "Has it The American Spirit?" and not, "Is it excellent?" Nobody knew how to define that spirit, but everybody had a teasing conviction that

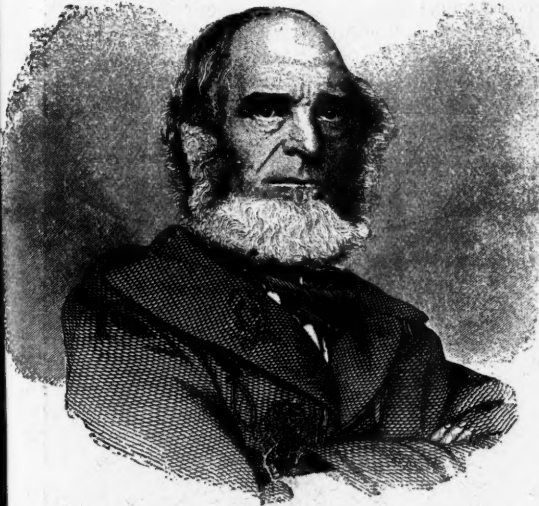
unless it were conspicuous the offspring of American genius could not prove their legitimacy. Foreigners, especially the English, encouraged this conviction. They expected something strange and uncouth; they would accept nothing else as genuine. Hence, years afterward, when Whitman, with cowboy gait, came swaggering up Parnassus, shouting nicknames at the Muses and ready to slap Apollo on the back, our perspicuous English cousins exclaimed, "There! there! that's American! At last we've found a poet with The American Spirit!" For quite other reasons Whitman deserves serious attention: not for those extravagances which he deluded himself and his unrestrained admirers into thinking were most precious manifestations of The American Spirit. This bogey has now been pretty thoroughly exorcised, its followers being chiefly the writers of bad grammar, bad spelling and slang—which pass for dialect stories—and an occasional student of literature, who finds very little of the American product that could not have been produced elsewhere. We may dismiss The American Spirit, bidding it seek its spectral companion, The Great American Novel, but we must remember that even before Bryant began to write it was worrying the minds of our literary folk.

Bryant himself must, consciously or unconsciously, have been subjected to the influences we have surveyed—for who can escape breathing the common



BRYANT IN MIDDLE LIFE.
(From a picture by C. Giovanni Thompson.)

atmosphere? But he had within him that which is more potent than any external mould, and which is the one trait hereditary in genius of every kind—he had sincerity. What he saw, he saw with his own eyes; what he spake, he spake with his own lips. And inevitably it followed that men proclaimed him original. His secret, his method, were no more than this. "I saw some lines by you to the skylark," he writes to his brother in 1838. "Did you ever see such a bird? Let me counsel you to draw your images, in describing Nature, from what you observe around you, unless you are professedly composing a description of



BRYANT IN ABOUT THE YEAR 1855.

some foreign country, when, of course, you will learn what you can from books. The skylark is an English bird, and an American who has never visited Europe has no right to be in raptures about it." That last sentence explains Bryant; it is worth a hundred essays on *The American Spirit*; it should be the warning of every writer. The raptures of Americans over English skylarks they had never seen were then and have always been the bane of our literature. Eighty years ago the lowlands at the foot of our Helicon had been turned into a slough by the tears of rhymsters who did not feel the griefs they sang of, and the woods howled with sighs which caused no pang to the sighers. Bryant, by merely being natural and sincere, was instantly recognized as belonging to that lineage every one of whose children is a king.

The story of his entry into literature, though well known, cannot be too often told. Born at Cummington, a little village on the Hampshire hills, Massachusetts, November 3, 1794, his father was a genial, fairly cultivated country doctor; his mother, Sarah Snell, an indefatigable housewife, with Yankee common sense and deep-grained Puritan principles. William Cullen, the second of several children, was

precocious; both parents encouraged his aptitude for verse-making, and a satire which he wrote in 1807 on Jefferson and the Embargo his father was proud to have printed in Boston. In 1810 young Bryant entered the sophomore class of Williams College, and spent a year there. He hoped to pass from Williams to Yale, where he looked for more advanced instruction, but his father's means did not permit, and the son, instead of finishing his course at Williams, went into a country lawyer's office and fitted himself for the bar. Just at the moment of indecision, in the autumn of 1811, Bryant wrote "*Thanatopsis*." Contrary to his custom, he did not show it to his father, but laid it away with other papers in a drawer. Six years later Dr. Bryant, whose duties as a member of the Massachusetts legislature took him often to Boston, and whose bright parts and liberal views made him welcome in the foremost circles there, was asked by his friends who edited the *North American Review*, for some contribution. On returning to Cummington, he happened to find his son's sequestered papers, and choosing "*Thanatopsis*"—of which, the original being covered with many corrections, he made a copy—and "*The Waterfowl*," he sent them off to Boston, and they appeared in the *Review* for September, 1817. The young poet having meanwhile completed his legal studies, was practicing law at Great Barrington, unconscious of the fame about to descend upon him. Owing to the handwriting of the copy of the poems sent to the *Review*, however, Dr. Bryant had for a moment the credit of being the author of "*Thanatopsis*."

After duly allowing for the common tendency to make fame retroactive we cannot doubt that "*Thanatopsis*" secured immediate and, relatively, immense recognition. The best judges agreed that at last a bit of genuine American literature was before them; the uncritical but appreciative, from ministers to school children, read, learned, admired and quoted the grave, sonorous lines.

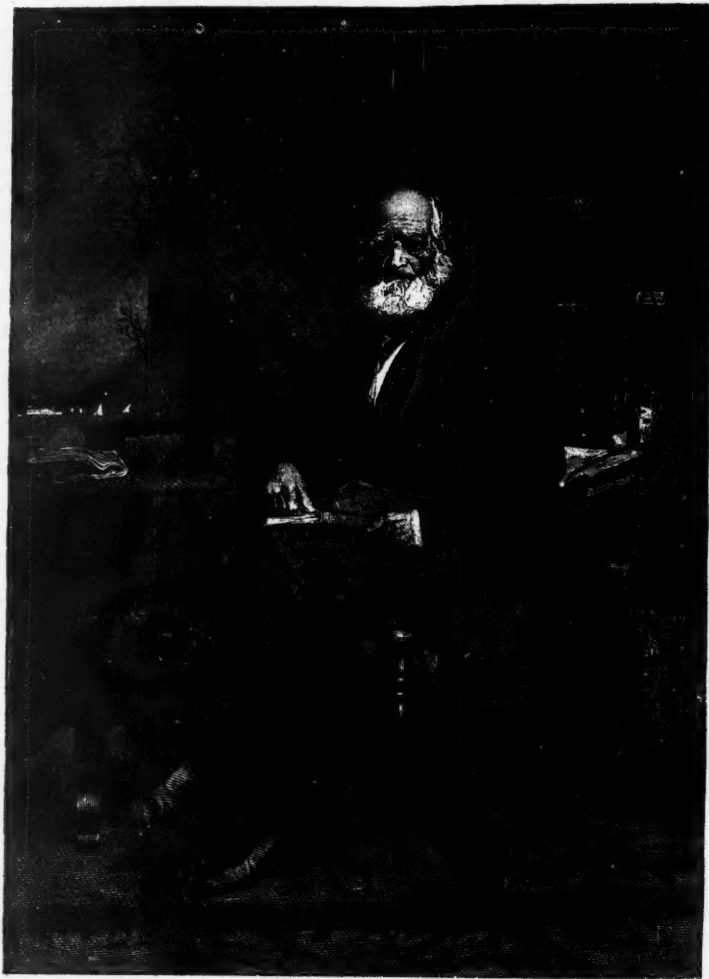
Thanatopsis—a Vision of Death! A strange cornerstone for the poetic literature of the nation which had only recently sprung into life—a nation conscious as no other had been of its exuberant vitality, of its boundless material resources, of its expansiveness and invincible will. Yet neither the glory achieved nor the ambition cherished fired the imagination of the youthful poet. He looked upon the earth, and saw it but a vast grave; he looked upon men and beheld not their high attainments nor the great deeds which blazon human story, but their transience, their mortality. Nothing in life could so awe him as the majestic mystery of death.

The mood, I believe, is not rare among sensitive and thoughtful youths, who, just as their faculties have ripened sufficiently to enable them to feel a little of the unspeakable delight of living are staggered at realizing for the first time that death is inevitable and that the days are few. That this terrific discovery should kindle thoughts full of sublimity need not surprise us; but we may well be astonished that Bryant at seventeen should have had power to

express them in a poem which is neither morbid nor religiously commonplace.

In 1831 Bryant received the blue ribbon of recognition in being asked to deliver a poem before the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He wrote "The Ages," read it in Cambridge and printed it, together with "Thanatopsis" and a few other pieces, in a little volume. The previous conviction was confirmed; every one spoke of Bryant as *the* American poet. Even the professional critics,—those sapient fellows whose obtuseness is the wonder of posterity—the clique which pooh-poohed Keats, and ha-hahed Wordsworth and bear-baited Carlyle—made in Bryant's case no mistake. Although one of them, indeed, declared that there was "no more poetry in Bryant's poems than in the Sermon on the Mount," yet the opinions were generally laudatory, and the critics were quick in defining the qualities of the new poet. They found in him something of Cowper and something of Wordsworth, but the resemblances did not imply imitation; Bryant might speak their language, but it was his also. No one questioned the genuineness of his inspiration, and not for a quarter of a century after the publication of "Thanatopsis," that is, not until the early forties,—when Longfellow, Whittier, Poe and Emerson began to have a public for their poetry,—did any one question Bryant's primacy. He had been so long the *only* American poet that it was naturally assumed that he would always be the *best*. He had redeemed America from the reproach of barrenness in poetry, as Irving and Cooper redeemed its prose, and Americans could feel toward no others as they felt toward him.

A hundred years have elapsed since his birth; three generations have known his works: what is Bryant to us, who are posterity to him? Is he, like Cimabue in painting, a mere name to date from—a pioneer whom we respect—and nothing more? Far from it. Bryant's poetry is not only chronologically but absolutely interesting: it lives to-day, and the qualities which have vitalized it for three-quarters of a century show no signs of decay. It would be incorrect, of course, to assert that Bryant holds relatively so high



BRYANT AS HE APPEARED IN 1862.

a place in our literature as he held fifty years ago; his estate then was the first poetic clearing in the wilderness; its boundaries are still the same; but subsequent poets have made other clearings all around his, and brought into view different prospects and under cultivation different talents.

Let us look briefly at Bryant's domain. Intimate and faithful portrayal of Nature is the product which first draws our attention; next we perceive that the observer who makes the picture is a sober moralist. He delights in Nature for her own sake, for her beauty and variety, and then she suggests to him some rule of conduct, some parallel between her laws and the laws of human life, by which he is comforted and uplifted. Bryant, I have said elsewhere, interprets Nature morally, Emerson spiritually, and Shelley emotionally. We need not stop to inquire which of these methods of interpretation is the highest. Suffice

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it for us to realize that all of them are valuable, and that the poet who succeeds in identifying himself in a marked degree with any one of them will not soon be forgotten.

That Wordsworth preceded Bryant in the moral interpretation of Nature detracts nothing from Bryant's merit. The latest prophet is no less original than the earliest; for originality lies in being a prophet at all. Young Bryant, wandering over the bleak Hampshire hills or in the woods or along the brawling streams, had original impressions, which he trustingly recorded: and to-day, if you go to Cummington, you will marvel at the fidelity of his record. But his poetry is true not only there; it is true in every region where Nature has similar aspects; symbolically, it is true everywhere.

There being no doubt as to the veracity of his pictures, what shall we say of that other quality, the moral tone which pervades them? That, too, is of a kind men will not soon outgrow. It inculcates courage, patience, fortitude, trust; it springs from the optimism of one who believes in the ultimate triumph of good, not because he can prove it, but because his whole being revolts at the thought of evil. He has the stoic's dread of proving unequal to any shock of misfortune, the Christian's dread of the taint of sin. Here are two ideals, each the complement of the other, which the world cannot outgrow, and the poet who—pondering on a fringed gentian or the flight of a waterfowl, or on a rivulet bickering among its grasses—found new incitements to courage and virtue, thereby associated himself with the eternal. To interpret nature morally in this fashion, which is Bryant's fashion, is to rise far above the level of the common didacticism of our pulpits. Professional moralists go to nature for figures of speech to furnish forth their sermons and religious verse, as they go to their kitchen garden for vegetables; but they do not enter Bryant's world.

Moreover, in painting the scenery of the Hampshire hills and in saturating his descriptions with the moral tonic I have spoken of, Bryant became the representative of a phase of New England life which has had an incalculable influence on the development of this nation. The mitigated Spartanism amid which his youth was passed bred those colonists who carried New England standards with them to the shores of the Pacific. A Puritan by derivation and environment, Bryant was by training and conviction a Unitarian—a combination which made him in a sense the spokesman both of the austerity which had characterized New England ideals in the past, and of the liberalism which during this century has nowhere found more strenuous supporters than in New England.

On many positive grounds, therefore, Bryant's title to fame rests; he was one of Nature's men, he shed moral health, he uttered the ideals of a great race in a transitional epoch. His temperament gave him yet another hostage against oblivion, in making his poetic product small. The poet who, having so many claims to the consideration of posterity, can also

plead brevity, need not worry himself about what is called literary immortality. Bryant's typical and best work is comprised in a dozen poems, the longest not exceeding 140 lines. Read "Thanatopsis," "The Yellow Violet," "Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood," "To a Waterfowl," "Green River," "A Winter Piece," "The Rivulet," "A Forest Hymn,"



IN THE YEAR OF HIS DEATH, 1878.

(Reduced from Cole's engraving of Eaton's picture.)

"The Past," "To a Fringed Gentian," "The Death of the Flowers" and "The Battlefield," and you have Bryant's message; the rest of his work either echoes the notes already sounded in these, or represents uncharacteristic, and therefore transitory, moods.

Not less conspicuous than his excellences are Bryant's limitations. We may say of him that, like Wordsworth, he did not always overcome a tendency to emphasize the obvious, and that, like almost all contemplative poets, he sometimes made the didactic unnecessarily obtrusive. We have all heard parsons who, after finishing their sermon, sum it up in a valedictory prayer, with a hint as to its application, for the benefit of the Lord; equally superfluous, even for mortal readers, is the moral too often appended to a poem which without it is well able to convey its meaning. In this respect Bryant resembles most of our American poets, in whom didacticism has prevailed to an extent that will lessen their repute with posterity; for each generation manufactures more than enough of this commodity for its own consump-

tion and cannot be induced to try stale moralities left over from the fathers.

Bryant's self-control, the backbone of a character of high integrity, prevented him from indulging in emotions which, if they be not the substance of great poetry, are the color, the glow, which give great poetry its charm. He addresses the intellect; he has, if not heat, light; and he does not, as emotional poets sometimes do, play the intellect false or lead it astray.

In his versification he is compact and state, though occasionally stiff. He came at the end of that metrical drought which lasted from Milton's death to Burns, when the instinct for writing musical iambics was lost, and, instead, men wrote in measured thuds, by rule. That phenomenon the psychologist should explain. How was it that a people lost its ear, during a century and a half, for metrical music,—as if a violinist should suddenly prefer a tom-tom to his violin? Probably the exorbitant use of hymn and psalm singing, that came in with the Puritans, helped to degrade English poetry. The spirit which expelled emotion from worship and destroyed whatever it could of the beauty of England's churches had no understanding for metrical harmony. Any poor shred of morality, the tritest dogmatic platitude, if stretched thin, chopped into the required number of feet, rhymed, and packed into six or eight stanzas, with clumsy variations on the doxology at the end, made a hymn, for the edification of persons whose object was worship and not beauty. As a means to unctious, mere doggerel, sung out of tune, would serve as well as anything.

At any rate, the taste for rigid iambics would naturally be acquired by Bryant at his church-going in childhood and from the eighteenth century poets whom he read earliest. The beautiful variety of modulations which Coleridge, Shelley, Keats and Tennyson have shown this verse—the historic metre of our race—to be susceptible of, lay beyond Bryant's range. His verse is either simple, almost colloquial, or dignified, as befits his theme; even in ornament he is sober. As he never surpassed the grandeur of conception of "Thanatopsis," so, I think, he did not afterward equal the splendid metrical sweep of certain passages in that wonderful poem.

And this fact points to another: Bryant is one of the few poets of genuine power whose poetic career shows no advance. The first arrow he drew from his quiver was the best, and with it he made his longest shot; many others he sent in the same direction, but they all fell behind the first. This accounts for the singleness and depth of the impression he has left; he stands for two or three elementals, and thereby

keeps his force unscattered. He was not, indeed, wholly insensible to the romanticist stirrings of his time, as such effusions as "The Damsel of Peru," "The Arctic Lover," and "The Hunter's Serenade," bear witness. He wrote several pieces about Indians—not the real red men, but those imaginary noble savages, possessors of all the primitive virtues, with whom our grandfathers peopled the American forests. He wrote strenuously in behalf of Greek emancipation and against slavery, but even here, though the subject lay very near his heart, he could not match the righteous vehemence of Whittier, or Lowell's alternate volleys of sarcasm and rebuke. Like Antaeus, Bryant ceased to be powerful when he did not tread his native earth.

We have thus surveyed his poetical product and genius, for to these first of all is due the celebration of his centennial, and we conclude that his contemporaries were right and that we are right in holding his work precious. But while it is through his poetry that Bryant survives, let us not forget the worth of his personality. For sixty years he was the dean of American letters. By his example he swept away the old foolish idea that unwillingness to pay bills, addiction to the bottle and women, and a preference for frowsy hair and dirty linen are necessary attributes of genius, especially of poetic genius. He disdained the proverbial backbiting and envy of authors. As the editor of a newspaper which for half a century had no superior in the country, he exercised an influence which cannot be computed. We who live under the *régime* of journalists who conceive it to be the mission of newspapers to deposit at every doorstep from eight to eighty pages of the moral and political garbage of the world every morning—we may well magnify Bryant, whose long editorial career bore witness that being a journalist should not absolve a man from the common obligations of moral cleanliness, of veracity, of scandal-hating, of delicacy, of honor.

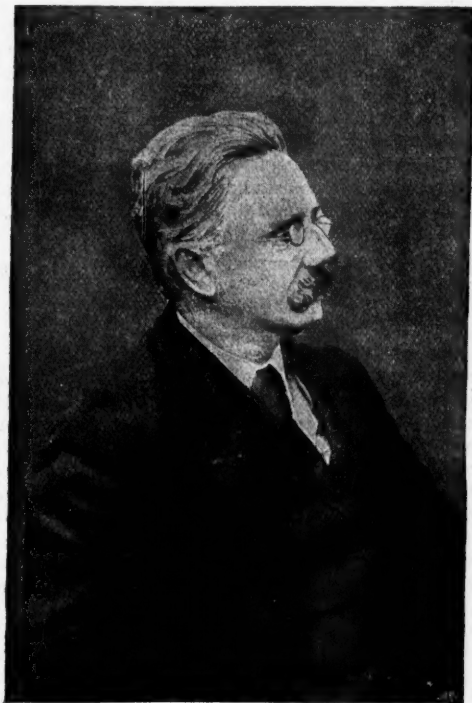
Finally, Bryant was a great citizen—that last product which it is the business of our education and our political and social life to bring forth. In a monarchy the soldier is the type most highly prized, but in a democracy, if democratic forms shall long endure, citizens of the Bryant pattern, whose chief concern in public not less than in private life, is to "make reason and the will of God prevail," must abound in constantly increasing numbers. Happy and grateful should we be that in commemorating our earliest poet we can discern no line of his which has not an upward tendency, no trait of his character unfit to be used in building a noble, strong and righteous State.

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THE CHURCH AND ITS RELATION TO LABOR.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE REUNION CONFERENCE AT GRINDELWALD BY MR. A. E. FLETCHER.

NO fact will perhaps strike the future historian more powerfully than the transition from individualism to Altruism, or, as I should prefer to call it, from selfishness to brotherliness, which has been the marked feature of recent ethical and political movements. Every accurate observer of social phenomena must have noticed this transition, which, though far from complete, is steadily progressing. The old selfish other-worldliness which peopled



MR. ALFRED EWEN FLETCHER,
Editor of the "London Daily Chronicle."

heaven with a few disagreeable persons and sent all the rest of mankind to the penal settlements of the universe has been abandoned in favor of the nobler belief that our life on earth is part of the eternal order in which all men, if they strive together, may live together as brothers having one Father in heaven whom you can no more separate from earth than the end from the means.

Not only in ethics has this movement toward Altruism been current, but also in politics, notwith-

standing the vast amount of rascality still connected with that science. Though our Parliaments are still almost exclusively composed of members of the propertied class, yet even the Conservative section are beginning to recover from the shock which they felt on the promulgation of the doctrine that property had its duties as well as its rights. A great deal of legislation now proceeds on this assumption. Notice Sir Wm. Harcourt's last Budget. Moreover, there is growing among us an increasing school of thinkers who are beginning to question whether property has any right at all beyond the rights of trusteeship on behalf of the community, and to urge that the conduct of all of us, whether we are holders of property or not, should be placed, not on what we can claim from others, but on what we owe to them; not upon right but upon duty. Now this change has been the crowning triumph of the nineteenth century, and is far more important than all our discoveries in science, than all our revolutions in the methods of industrial production, than all our improvements in the art and implements of war, because it points to a time when nations, so far from being proud of their arms, will be ashamed of them, when the profession of arms will be a disgrace and not an honor, and when we shall have no more respect for our Jingo generals and umbrella commanders-in-chief than we have for the court fools, who, in the old days, did their best to make monarchy ridiculous.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT 1800 YEARS AGO.

Now it is important to remember this transition of which I have been speaking in discussing the subject of the duty of the Church toward labor problems. The labor movement is part of this great ethical movement of which I have been speaking, and whatever attitude the Church may assume toward it, it cannot possibly arrest it. The worst you can do is to obstruct it, but I hope you will do your best not to obstruct it, because its permanence is like that of the rising tide. Waves may roll backward and forward, but the great tide itself will roll on, sweeping before it every house that is built upon the sands.

Now what is this labor movement? Is it a question of wages only, a fight on the part of the stronger trade unions to get more than their share of the earnings of labor? Is it a mere scramble on the part of the worker to get snags at the capitalists' drawings? Then I hope the Church will do its best to defeat it. But it is something far better and nobler than that. It is an effort on the part of the masses of the people to realize the great Christian ideal, that man cannot live by bread alone. It is an effort on the part of the masses of the people to so far improve their material conditions that their life may not be one

long struggle with poverty, or a great obstruction to moral progress as well as the general welfare. The labor movement is not a thing of yesterday or to-day. It was not the creation of Karl Marx, Keir Hardie or John Burns. It is more than 1,800 years old. It began with a Jewish workman of Galilee. It was started on a memorable Sabbath morning in Nazareth, when Jesus went into the synagogue, and there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Isaiah. And when he had opened the book he found the place where it was written, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor. He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, the recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, and to preach the acceptable year of the Lord. And he closed the book and gave it again to the minister and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the congregation were fixed upon him, and he began to say unto them, This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." That I say was the beginning of the labor movement of modern times. You remember how Milton, in that magnificent Hymn to the Nativity, describes how the darkness and superstition of the ancient world fled on the rising of the star over Bethlehem's plains. But not only was Olympus emptied of its gods at the birth of the Redeemer, but the old-world despotisms, based as they were on individualism and capitalism and greed, had their powers shaken to their foundation. And this utterance of Jesus at the very beginning of his ministry sounded the death knell of slavery in the Roman empire, as later on it overthrew the military serfdom in the middle ages, and still more recently it loosened the manacles from the victims of European, African and American slavery. That is why I call this the commencement of the labor movement.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE LIVING WAGE.

Now you will notice that the passage from the Gospel I have quoted states that "Jesus began to say unto them. This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." He has not finished saying that. He is repeating it to the Churches to-day; not only to the Churches, but to every man who has ears to hear. Repeating it to-day, when we have, in place of slavery, established an order of things under which vast multitudes of our fellow men and women, although they have the incomparable blessing of liberty, are even worse off than the heathen, because under slavery the owner housed, fed, and clothed his slaves. Therefore the problem of the labor movement to-day is, notwithstanding the altered circumstances of the time, practically the same as regards its object as it was when first started on that Sabbath morning in Nazareth. It means the preaching of the Gospel to the poor, the healing of the broken-hearted, the liberation of the captive, the recovery of sight to the blind, especially of those who are blind to the best interests of the vast majority of their fellows; the setting of liberty to those that are bound, the preaching of the acceptable year of the Lord. No

year can be acceptable to the Lord in which capitalists are allowed to prevent the worker from receiving an answer to the Lord's Prayer: Give us this day our daily bread. Therefore the Churches, if they are in earnest, if they believe in preaching the acceptable year of the Lord, must earnestly preach the doctrine of the living wage, on behalf of which so remarkable a triumph has recently been won as a result of the great struggle in the coal industry in the summer and autumn of last year.

THE MINERS AND THE MILITARY.

A very remarkable incident happened during the struggle which illustrated the nature of the forces at the back of the labor movement and of the capitalist movement. A Liberal Government, I am sorry to say, did not hesitate to send to the mine-owning magistrates what they were pleased to call "the resources of civilization." Well, on one occasion a whole troop of cavalry was ordered to a peaceful colliery village in Yorkshire, where one of the alarmed coal-owning magistrates expected there was to be some tremendous storm.

What did the troops find? Not an atmosphere of violence, but of a very different kind. They found a multitude of earnest and serious men marching to a service in the Methodist church, singing as they went in long procession over hill and dale that grand old hymn which we sang last night:

"Our God, our help in ages past,
Our hope in years to come;
Our refuge from the stormy blast,
And our eternal Home."

That was the demonstration which Her Majesty's troops met drawn up in battle array. Never, perhaps, did the forces of the Crown receive so great a humiliation. Can you wonder that these men triumphed. In spite of the fact that all the forces of the Crown were at the command of the masters, in spite of the fact that the great dignitaries of the Church of England and of the Nonconformist churches, safe in the enjoyment of their minimum wage, looked askance at their movement, it commanded the sympathy of many hard working clergy of all denominations and roused the consciences of a very large section of the Church to subscribe to the fund which had been started to enable these men to win. That triumph was one of the greatest victories won since the abolition of slavery, not only for labor but for Christianity, because it was not fought for the miners alone, but for every poor worker, every poor clerk, every poor literary man, every man in the receipt of wages, who have now a far better chance of getting a living wage than ever before. These men won because they made a great sacrifice for a great idea, which idea was a living wage.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE GOSPEL.

You ask me to define a living wage. I frankly tell you I cannot. The living wage to me is a living principle, which is—that wages shall govern contracts, and not contracts wages, that the capital-

ists shall not be allowed to enter into cut-throat competition with the assumption that they can recoup themselves from loss by taking it out of wages.

We are told that this principle is contrary to political economy. It is not contrary to the political economy of the New Testament, which is quite good enough for me, and I am prepared to say quite good enough for the greatest and most scientific of political economists, John Ruskin. Ruskin thirty years ago published his great work, "Unto this Last," and the people said, Mr. Ruskin may be a very great art-critic, but he should not write about what he does not understand. Now they say, after thirty years' experience of this political economy according to the Gospel, Mr. Ruskin is not an art-critic but a great economist. John Stuart Mill, an old-fashioned economist, as he is called, very nearly anticipated Ruskin. He said: "In all circumstances of life in which you may be placed, endeavor to act as though you would win the approval of Jesus of Nazareth." None of those old-fashioned economists ever preached so monstrous a doctrine as that the workers could not improve their condition by combination. They held that if once the workers permitted their standard of living to be lowered, their wages would follow.

REMEMBER THE HUMAN FACTOR.

Now there is a very good story which no doubt you have heard before, and therefore I will tell it again. A German economist illustrates the importance of taking the human element into consideration thus. It is the story of a schoolmaster and his pupil. Said the man to the boy: "How many are there of you in your family?" "Three," was the answer—"mother, father and me." "Supposing there were five glasses of beer on your father's table," said the master, "and he had one, and your mother one, and you one, how many will be left?" "None," said the boy. "My boy," replied the master, "you do not know your arithmetic." "Ah! but I know my father," responded the youth.

This illustration shows the importance of not neglecting the human elements in our economic theories. Another good story showing how the workman should aim at raising his wages, is that of the mule and his master. Said the man to the mule: "Why do you expect me to feed you on clover and thistles, your father was content with thistles." "Yes," replied the mule, "because he was an ass."

THE UNEMPLOYED.

We are told that it is impossible to give the living wage all round because there are more workers than Work. That brings me to the question of the unemployed, which is a peculiarly Church question, for the Church which has done much in the past. Before suggesting any methods for dealing practically with this problem let me remark that the unemployed are of two kinds—those who are paid into idleness, and those who are forced into idleness. And the existence of the one class is the cause of the existence of the other. Those who have not studied the statistics on

this question will perhaps be surprised to learn that we annually pay something like \$40,000,000 for keeping people in idleness. By this means we get a false standard of finance and commerce, which is accompanied by such calamities as the Baring failure—such men as Jabez Balfour. Then again, you have men, not satisfied with gambling on the Stock Exchange, exploiting the natives of Africa. As the London *Daily News* once said, in exchange for ivory and gold we give measles, drugs and gin. For all these false ideas of living and finance someone must pay, and it falls mainly on the worker. And while this system of things lasts you will always have a large class of unemployed.

Thus we come to those who are forced into idleness without payment. Some, I admit, will not work if work is offered. But these men are the victims of heredity, or perhaps were gradually turned into loafers. Then you have a large class who have worked hard all their lives and have to end their days in the workhouse. These poor old men and women you meet in the streets of London in workhouse clothes. Do not call them paupers, for you may be insulting in them Christ, the man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. Do not call them paupers, but veteran soldiers of industry who have fallen in the battle in the midst of their friends, whose homes have been left unto them desolate.

THE LAND POLICY OF JESUS.

Now how to find employment? If you say your industrial enterprises have got too many workers you must direct attention to the land. What is the use of that; agriculture is depressed? Why? Because we have reversed the policy of Jesus on the land question. They have not reversed it here (in Switzerland). Jesus said, Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. Here among these hills you have the meek, honest, peace-making peasants. In England we have reversed all this, and said, Blessed are the proud, for they shall inherit the earth. Hence all the land in Great Britain is in the hands of a few aristocratic families, and a nice mess they have made of their monopoly—26,000,000 of acres uncultivated, to say nothing of many millions more only partly cultivated. You have no right to assume that God has sent more people into the world than there is food for. He has made this world so beautiful and so bountiful that it is capable of producing far more than we yet get out of it, thirty, sixty, and one hundred fold more.

THE LANDLORD INCUBUS.

Agriculture is not depressed where the landlord does not keep his land for the purpose of hunting game instead of securing food for the people. I can tell you scores of men who are making fortunes at farming. I know an instance of a man with a farm in Lincolnshire. The previous tenant was ruined by certain landlord restrictions. The present tenant went to the landlord and said: "Let me have that farm and I will give you 10 per cent. more than that man, without his conditions." He obtained the farm and commenced

farming on a new method. He grew what people wanted to buy in the London and Liverpool markets, and where the late tenant was only employing ten laborers, to my own knowledge that man employs 100, and he does not pay a man less than 3 shillings a day, which is higher than the average wage. These are the men who are solving the problem of the unemployed.

Then you have that great scheme for the afforestation of waste lands—26,000,000 of acres of waste land which are growing nothing and are worth nothing. We must employ the unemployed somehow. You might grow on the waste lands all the timber you import at the cost of \$30,000,000 a year. This, it is assumed, would employ 70,000 men for forty years, after which you would employ many more men, because there would be the preparing of the trees as well as planting them.

WHAT THE CHURCHES OUGHT TO DO.

Why should not the Church insist on the importance of the government taking up some such scheme as this? Why should not the Church start an experiment in farming? Even if it cost money it is better than chucking it away in doles. The Churches have an immense power of raising money. A man was once stopped by a robber, who demanded his money. "I have none," was the reply. "I have just been to a Methodist meeting." If some of the large sums raised by the Churches from motives of great benevolence—but which are not always administered wisely—were devoted to experimental agriculture, it would do much to solve the unemployed difficulty. The Churches, and not only government, must seriously consider what is to be done with these people, if the Churches believe in what Jesus told us to pray for incessantly—our daily bread. If you cannot do that then Christ has failed, and your religion is played out. But Christ has not failed, and your religion is not played out if it is based on the New Testament political economy. Of course, this proposal might involve a large amount of self-sacrifice, of disappointment, and of suffering. All great reforms, all great revolutions that have been brought about by Christianity, have involved great suffering and great sorrow. But that is merely an illustration

of the doctrine, the great Christian doctrine, that regeneration comes through suffering, and is no evidence that Christianity had failed.

CHRISTIANITY NOT PLAYED OUT.

To say that Christianity has failed because revolutions have been accompanied by great sufferings, because it did not prevent all the troubles of the past, and has not yet removed the burdens of the world's sorrow, you might as well say that the great globe itself is played out because it has had great earthquakes and visitations of the deluge and the storm.

In spite of these awful phenomena in the presence of which man's control seems but an idle thing, in spite of monsoon and earthquake, the great world moves calmly on in the changeless order of the universe—moves calmly on to what the ancient poet conceived to be the mysterious music of the spheres. So is it in the world of men. In spite of wars and calamities and the untold miseries that come the race moves on—on forever to what Mazzini calls the music of the collective progress of humanity. By him who puts his ear to the movement of the century that music can be heard echoing down from cycle to cycle of recorded time. It has sustained the faith, kindled the courage of brave and generous souls of every race in every age and every clime. All that is wise in government and statesmanship, all that is inspiring in art or in song, all that is noble in life or in death has been set to its sad sweet symphony. It is silent at times in periods of triumphant iniquities; it has but slept, for it cannot die. Hence at great crises in history it has risen again clear as a clarion note on the lips of poet, prophet, or believer who have raised men's hearts with the reutterance of the message once delivered to the people: Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest. Rest in the joyous awakening from the indifference of failure and the death of despair, to share the certain hope of a glorious resurrection of new national, social and intellectual life; rest in the self-sacrificing energy begotten of high ideals of life and citizenship and duty by which alone man marks his ascent to the higher life of the world, and moves forward to the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE COREAN WAR.

THE *North American Review* for September comes forth with three articles on the Korean war, all by writers qualified to give first-hand information on the subject: Hon. Augustin Heard, late United States Minister to Korea, Durham White Stevens, Counselor of the Japanese Legation at Washington and Howard Martin, ex-Secretary of Legation at Peking.

Japan the Aggressor.

Mr. Heard writes to counteract what he regards as almost a prejudice of Americans in favor of Japan and against China. That Japan has resolutely entered on the path of Western civilization, while China holds back, is not to him sufficient reason to argue that the chief aim of Japan in case of success will be to help Korea to the enjoyment of the same privileges. His study of the relations which have existed between Japan and Korea for years and a close observation of the events which brought about the present conflict, lead him to suspect that Japan's attitude toward Korea is that of the wolf toward the lamb. Fully one-half of Korea's import trade and more than nine-tenths of her export trade are with Japan, and it is with an eye toward the extension of her own commerce and a desire to proclaim to the world her growing strength rather than with a wish to introduce Western methods into the peninsula that Japan has "provoked" the present quarrel with China; and that she has provoked this quarrel there is no doubt in Mr. Heard's mind.

COREA'S FEELING TOWARD JAPAN.

As to which master Korea would choose to serve were the choice open to her, Mr. Heard's article does not leave the reader in doubt. He says: "Apart from any question of vassalage, there is a strong feeling of respect and affection entertained by Koreans for China, growing out of the kindly treatment which has been characteristic of China's intercourse with them as a rule. It is far otherwise with Japan. It is hated by every Korean from the Northern boundary to the Southern sea. This hatred is a legacy from the great invasion three centuries ago, which left the country desolate and from which she has never recovered, and it has been revived and intensified by the policy which has been lately pursued." In short, the course of Japan in Korea is only explicable on the theory that it is intended to promptly reduce the people to subjection. Wonderfully progressive, high spirited, brave, ingenious, enterprising, courteous, artistic to their finger tips, and most attractive as are the Japanese, "all gentleness seems to go out of their natures," says Mr. Heard, "when Korea is concerned." There are no horrors from which they shrunk in their last invasion, and the cry "On to Korea" will raise the Jingo Party in Japan. It is this party which is now

gaining the ascendancy, and to which the government seems to have finally yielded.

The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Heard are:

PROTESTING PEACE JAPAN PREPARED FOR WAR.

"First and foremost, that Japan, while protesting that she desires peace, has prepared war. She has not studied late European history without learning the enormous advantage of putting your adversary apparently in the wrong. So far as we know now, she has adroitly forced China to take the first ostensible step toward war, and so alienate general sympathy. It was as certain as anything earthly could be that Korea, if in trouble, would turn to China for help; that China must send troops, in despite of the treaty, and the result was inevitable. For her motives we have not far to seek. She is ambitious, and China is her hereditary enemy. And, just now, she is distracted by internal dissension, and hopes that war abroad will give her peace at home.

"China is anti-progressive, not to say retroactive. She will delay or crush development; but if Korea falls into the hands of Japan, God help her!"

Japan the Champion of Civilization.

Mr. Durham White Stevens attributes no such selfish motive to Japan in entering upon the war. In this writer's opinion, Japan is championing the interests of the nations of the civilized world against China in the present conflict. "They are not battling for the possession of Korea; Japan has distinctly disavowed such an ambition. They are fighting because China in its Korean affairs persists in playing a rôle which menaces not Japanese interests alone, but the interests of every nation that has relations with Korea, and the success of which means the perpetuation of all those abuses which have reduced the hermit kingdom to its present level; the destruction of the germs of enterprise and progress, and perhaps the final extinction of Korea as an independent State." Strong as are these expressions, Mr. Stevens believes that a review of the relations of the countries for the past twenty years will confirm their accuracy.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

Following is Mr. Stevens' account of the cause of the present conflict: Unable to cope with the agrarian revolt which broke out last spring, and which was due to the usual cause, arbitrary and oppressive exactions by the authorities, "the Korean government called upon China for assistance. It was rendered with a precipitancy which smacked of preconcerted arrangement. The 'timely notice' demanded by the Tientsin Convention to be given to Japan was of the briefest and most perfunctory character. Moreover, the curt announcement was accompanied by the statement that China had sent this aid to 'the tributary country.' Japan would

have been more than human if she had not taken up the gage thus carelessly thrown down. She also sent troops, and in doing so she acted clearly within the rights secured to her by covenant and by custom. No nation has greater interests in Corea to protect than she, and none has suffered more in the past under similar circumstances. To guard against a repetition of injury was merely the exercise of ordinary prudence. Besides, there has been no concealment of the fact that the Japanese government perceived in these events an opportunity for the permanent amelioration of Korean affairs. An isolated agrarian revolt might have been easily suppressed; the problem in this case was rather to extinguish the causes which had led to the constant recurrence of such revolts in Corea, and thereby to relieve that country of the necessity of calling upon either Japan or China for aid. This was the view of the case which the Japanese government frankly presented for China's consideration. They invited the Chinese government to join them in devising some plan whereby the administration of Korean affairs might be so improved as to place them upon a just and stable basis. They claimed no right that they did not concede equally to China; all that they asked was a fair and equitable adjustment of difficulties which threatened the interests of both countries. China's answer was confined to a simple demand for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. The revolt was suppressed, she claimed, and there was no longer any necessity for the presence of foreign troops in Corea. The details of this negotiation, so characteristic of Chinese diplomacy, would be ludicrous, were it not for the tragic consequences which have followed. The Chinese troops had hardly landed in Corea, certainly they had not fired a shot against the rebels, when apparently the promptitude of Japan in following China's example took the Chinese and their Korean abettors by surprise, and the rebellion was suppressed. Then came the demand for the withdrawal of the troops; and the iteration of that demand has been the sole reply which China has deigned to make to Japan's proposals.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

"Japan, if she had complied with that demand, would have stultified herself. Not only would there have been no assurance that the revolt which had been so miraculously suppressed would not have broken out again with a violence redoubled by the weakness which the Korean government had shown, but the certainty would have remained that the same causes would have produced the same effects, and that again and again Japan would have been called upon to encounter the same risks with the same bootless results. Is it, therefore, a matter of surprise that she resolved to reach the root of the difficulty, and to exterminate it once and for all, with China's assistance if possible, but if not by the exercise of the power which is of right hers as the one most vitally interested? Her attitude may be summed up in a word. She had expressly disavowed any idea of territorial aggrandizement, and she has no

designs upon the independence of Corea. On the contrary, the consummation and the perpetuation of that independence are the very objects for which she is striving. In retaining her troops in Corea—the point upon which most stress has been laid—she has not only kept within the strict letter of her rights as defined by her compact with China, but she has taken the most effective means of carrying out the spirit and the purpose of its obligations. In doing this she has been forced into a war which she has used every honorable means to avoid. It would not be becoming in her friends to anticipate the results of that war, but in view of all that has been asserted this much may be said: that no fear of domestic revolution or disturbance has forced her to this issue, and that she will use whatever advantage fortune may bring her with justice and moderation."

The Respective Fighting Strength of the Contestants.

Mr. Martin takes much the same view of the affair, as will appear from the following paragraph: "The entire world must be fully awake to the fact that the success of Japan in Corea means reform and progress—governmental, social, and commercial—in that unhappy country, measures already introduced and urged by the Japanese, but rendered almost failures both by the inertia and lack of spirit in the natives, and a more or less active opposition on the part of China. The success of the Chinese means the forcing back of the Koreans to Oriental sluggishness, superstition, ignorance, and anti-foreign sentiment and methods. It is a conflict between modern civilization, as represented by Japan; and barbarism, or a hopelessly antiquated civilization, by China. The one is upholding the 'laws of nations'; the other maintains to the bitter end its imperious ideas of vassal states. That knowledge should command certain sympathy, it would seem, for our little friends from the 'Land of Gentle Manners,' as Sir Edwin Arnold calls Japan."

CIVILIZATION VS. BARBARISM.

Regarding the military organization of the contestants Mr. Martin says:

"The universal service system used on the European continent is that on which the Japanese army is organized. Its men are well trained and full of that *esprit* so essential to the soldier. But they are not hardy, a result of the immoral practices of the country, and enter service in a more or less weakened condition, while their small stature is prejudicial to Western minds. They are, as a result of this physical reduction, however, agile and active, and might be likened to the Chinamen as athletes to giants. That these qualities are universal enough to be regarded as trifling was evidenced some years since by a prominent member of the Japanese Legation in Washington when witnessing the expert climbing of our cadets at Annapolis. His indifferent criticism was: 'We have monkeys in our land that could do better.' The Japanese fleet is now almost too well known to speak of. Her ships of war, of which there are about fifty modern steam vessels, are seen in every port in

the world, and many of them rank among the fastest. Many foreigners are among its officers and her affection for and sympathy with us were shown as usual in the selection of an American as the first foreigner to command one of her squadrons.

"Opposed to her the Chinese army is also well drilled and trained and composed of marvelous marksmen, whether with bow or rifle. Time and again I have seen wonderful target practice by her mounted archers; riding at a headlong gallop they would rarely fail to hit a small ball lying on the ground, and the accuracy of their men with the native rifle, which has neither stock nor sight, hence no shoulder aim, but which rests on the hip to be discharged and is lighted by a fuse is most extraordinary. Where such personal skill exists the mixture of ancient and modern equipment in its army can scarcely be deplored as creating an inefficiency.

THE CHINESE A PEACEFUL NATION.

"The Chinese are a superlatively peaceful nation, else by what force are these vast masses of human beings kept from flying at each other's throats and indulging in the luxury of mutual extermination? Her millions teem. The density of population and the tangled community of interests would, it would seem, lead to ever-recurring quarrels and strife in this land of too many provinces, too many prefectures, too many districts, too many villages, too many families, too many persons. Wherever there is a sufficient expanse of water her warriors may be found on large squadrons of junks; wherever there are mountains, millions burrow their way into defiles and recesses, troops armed with shield and spear, bow and arrow. She is not asleep. A few hours' outing will show one squads of soldiers armed with Remington breech loaders, match-lock men, and trim steam gunboats mounting Krupp breech-loading cannon. A night's repose at the wayside inn or temple will be broken at early dawn by the rattle of musketry or the roar of cannon at their target practice. I am sure that no conditions of non-readiness have influenced her in the seeming apathy or hesitation as recently manifested. Their ideal warrior is not ours. But then is she not to us a land of contraries? In educating her officers she encourages personal prowess and skill rather than any instruction in military tactics or maneuvering or in any of the requisites of a strategist, and little attention is paid engineering, fortifications or even letters in general. To the eyes of a Westerner the sight of long lines of warriors in petticoats is not a reassuring one. And an umbrella or two and frequent fans up and down the ranks are not conducive to a conviction of soldierly vigor. The character for 'brave' always written on the backs of their uniforms instils a doubt by its assertion, though it was an unkind witticism of some writer that it 'was placed on the back because there an enemy would see it oftenest.' But their overwhelming numbers and the tough fibre of the troops are facts offsetting the brilliant but less solid qualities of the Japanese."

Commercial Aspects of the War.

The article on the Japan China war in the *Engineering Magazine* is especially important for the reason that it is written by a Japanese, Ter. M. Uyeno, and because it touches on the aspects of the war of particular concern to the American people, namely, the commercial.

From the statistical tables presented by the writer it appears that the commerce of the United States with China and Japan is one sided. We buy largely from both countries, but sell little to them. They can buy cheaper from Europe than from us, but we are compelled to buy from them for the reason that most of the commodities are procurable only from those countries. The most important articles imported from Japan are silk and tea, which amount to more than 80 per cent. of the total imports from that country. Our shipment of petroleum heads the list of our exports. And this is the only American article of considerable value going in that direction. During the fiscal year 1892-93, we imported from Japan merchandise and specie to the value of \$37,545,901, and exported to that country \$7,346,474 worth of commodities. Our exports to China during the same year amounted to less than \$4,000,000, while we imported from that country goods worth over \$20,000,000.

THE WAR AS A DISTURBER OF TRAFFIC.

Though one sided, the commerce of the United States with Japan and China, as will be perceived from the foregoing statistics, is extensive and important, and if the war should be prolonged, this trade will undoubtedly be disturbed, if not completely cut off at intervals. Opinions are divided as to the possibilities of European interference in case of blockade of treaty ports; but Mr. Uyeno is inclined to think that both Japan and China have their own independent rights and responsibilities to do what they like in times of war, and it is only right for other powers to observe strict neutrality, and that if outsiders should attempt to raise the blockade of these ports it would mean a violation of the terms of neutrality. He is of opinion, however, that for the present at least there is little apprehension to be felt as to the blockade of the treaty ports of either country, since the Japanese government has signified its intention of not blockading certain ports in China unless necessity arises, and China has not the requisite naval strength to send out boats to blockade Japanese ports. It is possible, however, that our trade with Japan and China may be interfered with in this way: Many men belonging to the industrial classes will no doubt be recruited into active service, while others will be called away from the cultivating of tea and silk, for instance, to work on munitions and other military and naval stores. Every minute taken away from the working time of the tea growers and the silk weavers will have its effect upon the production of these commodities.

Mr. Uyeno contends in a paragraph for the establishment of a cable service between the United States

and the Asiatic countries. "The present emergency affords additional proof that a Pacific cable line between San Francisco and Japan, via Honolulu, would be of the greatest importance to the commercial, political and naval interests of the United States. The war telegrams now coming from various cities in Japan and China not only are delayed in transmission, but the news is far less complete than should be the case during the progress of a great war in these days of electric cables. One cause of the present unsatisfactory news service is due without doubt to the prohibition by the Chinese government of all private messages over their lines; besides, the Siberian land lines are often liable to interruptions. But with a direct Pacific cable we ought to be in possession of all the news within a few hours of occurrence, and that in an accurate form. While not an expert in telegraphic matters, I cannot help thinking that the ever-increasing commercial and political interests in common of the United States, Hawaiian republic, Japan, China and other Asiatic countries would be sufficiently important to support a direct cable service. When the present war is over the commercial importance of the East to the United States will be vastly augmented."

Sir Edwin Arnold's Brief for Japan.

The land of the rising sun has few friends so pronounced as the author of "The Light of Asia." In the *New Review* he appears once more as her champion, and defends her action in the Korean peninsula.

"War has supervened at last, not as a political alternative, nor for the reason that Japan considered her military and naval forces complete, but because the crisis had come when Japan must act, or see Corea abandoned in disorder, first, to Chinese mandarins and eunuchs, next, and finally, to Russian intrigue, made all-commanding by occult arrangements with Peking and by the completion of the trans-Siberian Railway.

"Nationally, then, because nothing can separate those destinies of Corea and Japan which geography has indissolubly united; internationally, because diplomatic evidence is abundant to prove that the rights of Japan in Corea were at least equal to those of China; and morally, because Japan alone was earnest in the desire to establish order and good government in the peninsula, and to preserve, if possible, its integrity—Japan has acted as England would have acted. On all these three grounds the government of the Mikado stands before the world, *la tête haute*, and within its good rights. In the existing conflict, indeed, Japan truly represents civilization, and acts strictly in its interest."

CHINESE MENACE TO WESTERN LABOR.

Sir Edwin's foreboding fancy finds in the Mongol and the Slav—in China and Russia—the "two stupendous dangers always overhanging the civilized world." The Russophobia is no new thing. But "those do well who dread the sullen and sombre weight of China, controlled, as it is, by the social

system springing from that arch-opportunist Confucius, the most immoral of all moralists. China, to-day, is perhaps only held back from a prodigious immigration into all the fields of labor by one slight doctrinal bond. . . . All this depends upon one or two passages in the Confucian Scriptures, and these might easily admit a larger interpretation than that which to-day almost obliges the relatives of a dead Chinaman to bring his remains back to his native soil. . . . But when any such general emigration of Chinamen occurs as that which I am forecasting, it will be a social and industrial deluge. The markets of the world will be literally swamped with the most industrious, persevering, fearless and frugal specimens of mankind, who will everywhere underbid labor and monopolize trade.

"The ultimate factors of the great problem will be seen more clearly when Russia has completed her railway to Vladivostock, and when the Isthmus of Panama has been, as it will be, by some means abolished. Then the Pacific Ocean must take its turn to become the chief of all the seas commercially and imperially, and that power will be happy and fortunate which possesses the friendship of the Empire of the Mikados, . . . the England of the Pacific."

What "Nauticus" Thinks.

The distinguished naval critic "Nauticus" discusses in the same *Review* the relative naval strength of the countries involved. The Korean fleet is practically non-existent. The armored ships of China would be a match for those of Japan except for the lack of discipline, organization and trustworthy officers. The efficiency of the Japanese navy is spoken of in the highest terms. The writer quotes the prophecy of a German officer in Japan, "that Japan has as great a future in Asia as the English race has in America and Australia;" and himself concludes as to the war now going on, "that if there be no outside intervention, the navy of Japan can and will presently drive the navy of China from the seas."

MR. HENRY NORMAN'S VIEW.

There are few English journalists who wield a more facile pen, or have seen more of the world both East and West, than Mr. Henry Norman, formerly of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, now of the *Daily Chronicle*. He is a Jap through and through, as may be seen from the sentence with which he concludes his paper in the *Contemporary Review*: "Japan, in spite of all her mistakes, stands for light and civilization; her institutions are enlightened; her laws, drawn up by European jurists, are equal to the best we know; and they are justly administered; her punishments are humane; her scientific and sociological ideals are our own. China stands for darkness and savagery. Her science is ludicrous superstition, her law is barbarous, her punishments are awful, her politics are corruption, her ideals are isolation and stagnation. How is anybody to desire the extension of the sway of the latter rather than that of the former, without showing himself a partisan of savagery?"

LI HUNG CHANG AT HOME.

IN the October *Cosmopolitan* Mr. G. T. Ferris contributes the opening article, a capitally illustrated one, on Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese Viceroy, of whom there is a sketch elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Mr. Ferris tells of the warrior-statesman's habits and personality as follows:

"Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Pe che-lee, the metropolitan province which includes Peking, senior grand secretary of state, high imperial commissioner of foreign affairs, senior tutor of the emperor, director-general of the coast defense of the north and the imperial navy, and northern superintendent of trade, in the multiplicity of his duties needs to be an intellectual Briareus. He lives very modestly in Tientsin, the provincial capital, located about ninety miles from Peking, at the junction of the Pei-ho River and the Grand Canal. His meagrely furnished yamen gives no hint of the important work done within its walls. With opportunities to sweep millions into his private coffers, the fashion *à la Chinois*, the Viceroy remains almost as poor as Cincinnatus. His secretaries and assistants enjoy no sinecure. This old man of seventy-three frequently rises at 2 A.M. to begin his official labors, and the gong rattles furiously to awaken his drowsy staff. The working day does not end till 4 P.M. Nor does the tireless chief always limit himself to these hours. Inspections of troops, of arsenals and of shipyards, and the countless details of administrative duty which cannot be penned within the walls of a bureau, tax his precious time. Yet he finds leisure to give audience to distinguished visitors from all parts of the world, and takes delight in exchanging ideas with those who bring with them a fresh intellectual breeze.

HIS PERSONALITY.

"Viceroy Li is a portly man of six feet in height, and erect carriage. His shaven head, with the long cue, emphasizes the contours of a magnificent skull. His swarthy, yellow skin smacks of the pure Chinese breed of which he comes. His penetrating, black eyes glow under cavernous arches, yet their severity is tempered with a look of geniality and humor which breaks over his face like sunshine. A gray, drooping mustache softens the firm lines of his mouth, which often relax, too, in a cordial laugh. Unlike most Chinamen, he does not always take himself seriously, serious as the work of his life is. A thin, gray imperial gives a peak to his solid chin. Altogether, his *personnel* at once impresses the visitor as that of a great man. Although Li is often reserved, caring only to suck the brains of his interlocutor dry, he is, at other times, vivacious even to the verge of loquacity, as full of curiosity as a child, and loaded with quip and epigram, when the mood seizes him. All foreigners who have come in contact with him acknowledge the fascination of word and manner, which he has made a power in international business. 'Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.' That he can be

unbending and implacable, almost ruthless indeed, his career has clearly proved. That he hides beneath the mask of his frankest moments something inscrutable, his greatest admirers may suspect. But that he is as sincere as any Chinese statesman bred in the traditions of the craftiest of races can possibly be is scarcely less evident, even to his critics.

"Li has moulded himself largely to Western habits, even to the use of the French *cuisine* in his own household, and, on stated occasions, he gives splendid banquets in Gordon Hall, Tientsin, to native and foreign notabilities. At these functions champagne and Burgundy, truffled pheasant, and *pâté à la Périgord*, revive all the sophistries of Paris or New York."

An Interview with the Inquisitive Viceroy.

In the series of articles which those very enterprising young bicycle riders from the West are delivering monthly to the *Century* under the title, "Across Asia on a Bicycle," they make a pleasant variation this month in describing an interview they had with the great Chinese Prime Minister Li Hung Chang. In this colloquy with the ruler of so many hundred millions of people, one certainly need not be ashamed of the diplomacy which is fostered in St. Louis, U. S. A. They say, after a good account of Li's audience chamber and person: "Under the scraggy mustach we could distinguish a rather benevolent though determined mouth; while his small, keen eyes, which were somewhat sunken, gave forth a flash that was perhaps but a flickering ember of the fire they once contained. The left eye, which was partly closed by a paralytic stroke several years ago, gave him a rather artful, waggish appearance. The whole physiognomy was that of a man of strong intuition, with the ability to force his point when necessary, and the shrewd common sense to yield when desiring to be politic.

LI QUESTIONS THE AMERICAN COLLEGE BOYS.

"Well, gentlemen," he said at last, through Mr. Tenney as interpreter, 'you don't look any the worse for your long journey.'

"We are glad to hear your excellency say so," we replied; 'it is gratifying to know that our appearance speaks well for the treatment we have received in China.'

"We hope our readers will consider the requirements of Chinese etiquette as sufficient excuse for our failure to say candidly that, if we looked healthy, it was not the fault of his countrymen.

"Of all the countries through which you have passed, which do you consider the best?' the Viceroy then asked.

"In our answer to this question the reader would no doubt expect us to follow etiquette, and say that we thought China was the best; and, perhaps, the Viceroy himself had a similar expectation. But between telling a positive lie, and not telling the truth, there is perhaps sufficient difference to shield us from the charge of gross inconsistency. We answered, therefore, that in many respects we considered

America the greatest country we had seen. We ought of course to have said that no reasonable person in the world would ever think of putting any other country above the Celestial Empire; our bluntness elicited some surprise, for the Viceroy said:

"If then you thought that America was the best why did you come to see other countries?"

"Because until we had seen other countries," we replied, "we did not know that America was the best." But this answer the Viceroy evidently considered a mere subterfuge.

After whole columns of further questions about politics and bicycles and what not, the great Viceroy fired off this parting salvo:

"About how much did the trip cost you? Do you expect to get back all or more than you spent? Will you write a book?"

"Did you find on your route any gold or silver deposits?"

"Do you like the Chinese diet; and how much did one meal cost you?"

"How old are you? (One of the first questions a Chinese host usually asks his guest.) Are you married? What is the trade or profession of your parents? Are they wealthy? Do they own much land?" (A Chinaman's idea of wealth is limited somewhat by the amount of land owned.)

"Will you telegraph to your parents from Shanghai your safe arrival there?"

"Were you not rash in attempting such a journey? Suppose you had been killed out in the interior of Asia, no one would ever have heard of you again."

"Are you Democrats or Republicans?" (The Viceroy showed considerable knowledge of our government and institutions.)

"Will you run for any political office in America? Do you ever expect to get into Congress?"

"Do you have to buy offices in America?" was the last inquiry.

"There was considerable hesitancy on the part of us both to answer this question. Finally we were obliged to admit that sometimes such was the case. 'Ah,' said the Viceroy, 'that is a very bad thing about American politics.' But in this censure he was even more severe on his own country than America. Referring to ourselves in this connection, the Viceroy ventured to predict that we might become so well known as the result of our journey that we could get into office without paying for it. 'You are both young,' he added, 'and can hope for anything.'

"During the conversation the Viceroy frequently smiled, and sometimes came so near overstepping the bounds of Chinese propriety as to chuckle. At first his reception was more formal, but his interest soon led him to dispense with all formality, and before the close of the interview the questions were rapidly asked and discussed. We have had some experience with examining attorneys, and an extended acquaintance with the American reporter; but we are convinced that for genuine inquisitiveness Li Hung Chang stands peerless."

JUDGE COOLEY ON THE SETTLEMENT OF STRIKES.

THE *Forum* for September publishes as its opening article the annual address before the American Bar Association by the president, Hon. Thos. M. Cooley. In his address Judge Cooley reviews the civil disorders of the last year in this country with reference to the lessons to be drawn from them, and particularly with the view of determining whether or not compulsory arbitration may be employed as an effectual remedy in labor controversies.

Judge Cooley's conclusions are not favorable to compulsory arbitration. He is absolutely convinced that the sympathetic strike can never be settled by this well recommended method, for the reason that the parties to end a strike are not the parties to the controversy that needs to be settled; and he finds but little to say in support of the practicability of compulsory arbitration in the settlement of difficulties between the original parties to the strike.

CONTRACTS AND LEGISLATION.

Considering that the personal liberty of both the employer and the employed has necessarily to be respected, and that every man must be left to determine for himself whether he will observe and perform such moral or sentimental obligations, or recognize such claims as the State has never deemed it wise to convert into legal duties or legal rights, he does not hesitate to say that the boards of arbitration with their orders, and also courts with their injunctions, can no more hold men to involuntary servitude even for a single hour than can overseers with the whip. His remedy for labor disputes, or rather antidote for their prevention, is in making the inherent difficulties between the laborer and manufacturer so plain that the destructive conflicts will become inexcusable and uncommon. A true labor leader, he says, will make clear to what extent the relations between employer and employed can be regulated by law; he will point out that by contract when the service begins, the peaceful remedies provided by law can be greatly extended; that the sudden termination or damaging exchange of the relation by either party can be provided against, and that any other stipulation, important for the security of rights or to guard against the consequences of misfortune, may be made part of the terms of employment.

"The usefulness of such contracts," Judge Cooley goes on to say, "may be made so plain that they will from year to year become more common; and the legislation in furtherance of peaceable settlements, though it must fall far short of adequately providing for all disputes likely to arise between employers and their men, will nevertheless so forcibly express the public sentiment against existing methods that we may reasonably expect that such methods will in a little time become far less common than now, if they do not altogether cease to be resorted to. The legal difficulties in the way of a complete remedy will re-

main, and will be serious at almost every point; but the very knowledge of their existence will emphasize the need of precautions to prevent a resort to violent measures when arbitration is inadequate, and to give additional force to the public opinion which will look with emphatic disfavor upon any refusal of arbitration when that seems a suitable and sufficient remedy for alleged wrongs. The employer cannot be compelled to continue his business when it has become unprofitable; that is plain; but if the contract of service is for a definite time, he must expect to respond in damages if he terminates it before the time has expired, whatever may be his excuse. If the laborer leaves the service before the time of hiring is completed, he, too, may be liable in damages, and the employer must rely upon this for redress, and will be supposed to take into account the possibility that the laborer may prove irresponsible as one of the incidents necessarily affecting the pecuniary results of his business."

TWO REMEDIES FOR RAILWAY WARS.

IN the October *Atlantic Monthly* there is a clear headed and well put article on "The Railway War," by Henry J. Fletcher. While not posing at all as a sensational alarmist, Mr. Fletcher describes the passing away of the great Pullman strike with a distinct note of warning. Though the railways, backed by the courts, the United States Army, and public sentiment, have come out of this recent struggle overwhelmingly triumphant, the end is clearly not yet. "It is only a question of time," says Mr. Fletcher, "when another outbreak will occur on a larger scale, under more perfect organization, and with a more sullen and determined spirit. And it will be accompanied with violent bloodshed and fire. A peaceable strike on a railway is a thing of fancy. A strike is nothing but war, its object and intent is to stop travel, to cripple the railroad in the performance of its functions, and damage the corporation as much as possible."

The heart of the difficulty lies in the existence of two sets of rights. "The ownership of property carries with it the right to control it, limited, of course, in certain important respects, and the beneficial enjoyment implies the right to call for the whole power of the government, if needed, for its protection. It is the plain duty of the government, under existing laws, to guarantee the private owners of the public highways in the unobstructed exercise of their functions, and to put down by force every unlawful combination designed to cripple or suspend them. The government is therefore committed to the railroads.

"On the other hand there are rights of persons as well as rights of property. More sacred than all other human law is a man's right to mind his own affairs in labor. The right of men working for private employers to quit either singly or in combinations cannot be denied, no matter what the letter of the law may be."

WHAT AVAILABLE RESOURCE IS AT HAND?

Mr. Fletcher scouts the idea that the panacea for the trouble is arbitration. To be effective, a board of arbitrators must be clothed with power, and then it will constitute virtually a court. He suggests two remedies.

"Any adjustment which proposes to deny the men the remedy of a strike must provide substantial guarantees for a prompt and just settlement of controversies about wages. Is it not possible to reconstruct the Interstate Commerce Commission, making it a court with ample powers instead of a mere administrative tribunal, whose findings have none of the authority of a judgment; and to amend the law so as broadly to cover the relations between the railways and their employees, and providing that any railroad refusing to conform to the law should be placed in the hands of receivers? Nearly one fourth of the railway mileage of the country is at present administered by the courts through receivers, and, it must be admitted, to the general satisfaction of all parties. The remedy proposed is, therefore, but an extension of existing machinery. If the power of the government could be invoked to compel fair treatment of employes, there would be no excuse for striking, and no injustice in executing existing laws which pronounce a strike a criminal conspiracy."

WHY NOT TEST GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP?

"Notwithstanding the fact that in most other countries the railroads are either owned and operated by the government, or constructed under laws providing for ultimate government assumption, our own people are as yet far from ready to face the tremendous risks involved in such a system here. There is, however, no reason why the experiment should not be tried on a scale large enough adequately to test it, and yet not too great to be easily relinquished in case of failure. One would hardly dare propose any scheme as offering a certain and infallible cure for evils so deep seated. This country is broad enough for the intelligent application of more than one remedy. Just at the present moment, the affairs of the Pacific railways are in such a condition that if the government were a private creditor, it would foreclose its mortgage, acting in accordance with ordinary business principles. There is really no prospect that the present companies can ever pay the interest on their indebtedness, to say nothing of principal. The bill now before Congress proposes to extend the debt for another fifty years, and a grand opportunity will thus be let slip for trying, under the most favorable circumstances, an experiment whose possibilities no man can measure. It is not altogether improbable that the mere fact of such a trial, undertaken in good faith and with a real desire to see it succeed, might postpone for years the recurrence of such convulsions as those which have just now seemed to threaten the peace, and even the perpetuity of our institutions."

THE CRISIS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

"TRUTHFULNESS is what nations, like individuals, need above all things. A nation that is truthful toward itself can weather any storm, outlive and overcome any crisis. Are we possessed of this quality to the degree required to secure our future?" These are the opening sentences of an article by Professor H. Von Holst, of the University of Chicago, in the *Journal of Political Economy*. With the din of the recent strike still ringing in his ears, the good Herr Professor proceeds to tell us the truth about ourselves, and somewhat after the manner of the alarmist. He proclaims that we are fast drifting into a more appalling crisis even than the Civil War. That was only a political conflict. But at present nothing less than the preservation of society is at issue. He is fully aware that "nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand" will not only deem this assertion extravagant, but dismiss it at once as a self-evident absurdity. Nevertheless he declares it to be as demonstrable a fact as any proposition of Euclid. This is his argument by way of demonstration: "If the vital principle is extinguished, death ensues. Will this assertion be controverted? The extinction of the vital principle of society, however, is the task organized labor is systematically working at, and a large majority of the people are more or less winking at it from lack of discernment, from fuddled sentimentalism, from self-absorbed indolence, or from moral nervelessness. Whoever says society, says law. Without law the mass of human beings inhabiting a certain area is as destitute of the character of society as a pack of wolves roaming over the prairies. The more society develops with the advance of civilization, the more does law of necessity become its vital principle; though at the same time the domain of positive law will be and ought to be restricted to the extent warranted by the willingness and capability of public intelligence and conscience voluntarily to supplement the positive law by the first and foremost tenet of true liberty: that the freeman is bound by implicit moral obligation, also in the absence of legal restraint, not to trespass in the assertion of his rights upon the equal rights of others. The highest type of commonwealth conceivable to the human mind is that in which the rule of men is wholly supplanted by the government of law in the sense: 1, That no authority is possessed by the rulers except as organs of the law; 2, that all the members of the commonwealth are equally and absolutely subject to the law.

DANGER IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

"For more than a century it has been the proudest boast of the Americans that the United States is a commonwealth of this type. This is fast becoming a thing of the past, and will soon be entirely so, unless the people finally awake to the fact that organized labor is declaring a war to the knife upon the central principle of the government of law. Ever bolder does it unfurl the banner of Anarchy, and the worst kind of Anarchy—socialistic Anarchy, under the guise of a government of law and under the protection of

the law. It does so in perfect good faith—though some of the leaders may be and probably are conscious self-seeking demagogues of the lowest order—and just that constitutes the appalling danger. With unfeigned moral indignation it laughs to scorn, as a vile and nonsensical calumny, the accusation that it is striving to blast the very bedrock on which the social structure rests, and the unfeigned indignation incites it to redouble the efforts of its suicidal madness, to dig the mines deeper and charge them heavier. The people, however, look coolly on, or even cry encouragingly, 'go it, go it!' until they are startled and scared by the explosion of some powder outside the mines. Then they pull themselves together, beat off the miscreants who have mischievously trifled with the dangerous stuff, and sing aloud Hosannah to the glory of their sterling virtue and indomitable courage and energy."

NO PLACE FOR SENTIMENT.

Then Professor Von Holst further proceeds to emphasize his assertion by holding up as a concrete example of the instability of our social organization the recent onset of organized labor, and after a dozen pages or so, concludes that if his reasoning be true, and he thinks it is, our disease is manifestly incurable. "So it most surely is. The circle will be squared sooner than the social problem will be solved, for it is co-existent and co-extensive with society. Only its forms change; to search for its solution is to search for the philosopher's stone: searching for the philosopher's stone, however, while leading to much useful knowledge, has also wrought a great deal of harm. We cannot reach the goal. Our task is to press on toward it. In regard to the question in hand our advance must proceed by systematically directing our efforts toward changing the form of the social problem in such a way that it presents a more refined and higher evolutionary phase than before. This we cannot accomplish by merely working directly at it. We must, besides, at the same time, contend as systematically and with equal energy against all the remoter and indirect causes of the evil. This complicates the task and renders it more difficult; but on the other hand it is just this that can and, I honestly trust, will and does, secure our salvation. Whoever works with good discernment and earnest devotion toward our betterment—collectively or individually—in any one respect, is also an effective worker upon the social problem, and those who are engaged in this work count by hundreds of thousands. But let them beware lest they undo directly with their left hand what they do indirectly with their right. Whatever the field on which they work as reformers, they must know that the prerequisite of every genuine reform is to thoroughly know the nature of the evil to be contended against. Therefore let them hold up the hands of those who dare probe to the bottom the deep wound from which such an awful quantity of putrid matter has flown in July, 1894, but let them beware of the vast crowd of those lovable but dangerous people who, as to this question, are possessed of a ton

of vague and lazy sentiment to every ounce of clear thinking, and let them frown down those who think they serve the country best by covering up the wound with a neat scented cloth."

CAPITALISTIC MONOPOLIES.

PROFESSOR JEREMIAH W. JENKS, of Cornell University, who has come to be regarded as one of the coolest and most scientific writers of the American school of economists, discusses in the *Political Science Quarterly* the subject, "Capitalistic Monopolies." Professor Jenks neither favors nor attacks monopolies, but sets forth plainly and without prejudice the facts regarding these creatures of our social organization, with a view of discovering a way by which certain acknowledged advantages to be derived from industrial combination might be preserved to the community, and the disadvantages of monopoly guarded against. By "capitalistic monopolies" he means that class of industries, such as the Standard Oil Company and the American Sugar Refining Company, which are given decided advantages over competitors through the great capital employed. So far as effect is concerned, he declares that experience has shown that there is no boundary line between this class and so-called natural monopolies, as the railroads, the telegraph, the telephone and gas and electric lighting plants, considering, as he does, that the essential characteristic of monopoly is not that it shall be backed by a law, as in the case of patents, nor that it shall have no competitors of exactly the same kind, as usually in the case of street railroads, but that it shall so control the business, whatever it may be, as practically to regulate competition and to fix the prices of its products, on the whole, with little reference to competitors or to the cost of production, but mainly with reference to securing the greatest net returns.

Having thus defined the scope of his subject, Professor Jenks then furnishes argument and fact to show that monopolies are far from being the enemies to industrial prosperity they are generally supposed to be. "It is time," he says, "that the public with the economist give up the idea that free, unlimited competition is the only normal condition of business, so far as fixing prices is concerned, and that they recognize the principle of combination and monopoly as equally normal in some places."

WASTE IN COMPETITION.

While Professor Jenks does not deny that so far competitive prices have been on the whole lower than monopoly prices, he emphasizes the fact that a monopoly saves much of the waste that of necessity takes place under free competition. "The wastefulness of competition has often been shown, but it is not generally appreciated. The cost of competitive advertising, traveling salesmen, etc., is enormous. Not long ago four or five leading tobacco manufacturers, who have since formed a combination, found, I have been told, that they were expending annually some \$3,000,000 in bidding against one another, two-

thirds of which at least could be saved if they were to combine and divide the sales in a fair proportion. . . . Now all this advertising does not increase to any material extent the total amount of products used. It takes business from one firm to give it to another; but it keeps up the prices of goods to consumers. The same remark, of course, holds good with reference to the cost of commercial travelers, and sometimes as to show windows and such means of selling goods.

THEIR ADVANTAGES.

"Besides this enormously expensive system of advertising and of selling, there are many other losses in competition. Were all the leading manufacturers in almost any line united, the advantages that one has from excellent patents, or improved processes of production, would inure to the benefit of all. The cost of superintendence would be much reduced, and that of special expert knowledge could be diminished by from 50 to 90 per cent. The goods could be sent to customers from the nearest establishment, and thus a great cost of transportation could be saved. A large proportion of the capital employed in both plants and running expenses could be spared to other enterprises, as well as a goodly percentage of the labor. When the Whisky Trust was organized, out of eighty distilleries that came into the organization only twelve were left running; yet these twelve during the first year had an output as great as the whole number the year before. Put the soap business or the spice business of the United States into the hands of one organization, whose business it should be to serve customers rather than to attract them from others, and it is probably not too much to say that we could all use just as many of these articles as we now do, and take our choice of the brands at one-half the present prices, and still leave to the manufacturer a profit as large as he now gets. In other lines the saving would not be so much, but in all lines it would be great.

"Doubtless if such a change should be made some laborers would be thrown out of employment, but those remaining might well receive higher wages, and the former could in time get profitable work elsewhere. Of course, the politicians will ask: But if all industries were thus monopolized, and men were everywhere thrown out of employment, where could they find work? And one is compelled to answer: I don't know. One knows simply that if prices drop materially, many products will be used in much greater quantities than at present, while many new comforts and luxuries will be found whose manufacture will call for capital and labor. If the product is cheaper, we shall have a wider market, and that without lowering wages. If it is asked: What new industries will start? the reply must be again: I don't know. But everybody knows that his desires for comfort and luxuries have always run far beyond his means of gratifying them, because the cost was so great. I believe that it is so with us all. Our demand will come at once for other things, if, by

lower prices, some of our money now used in purchasing necessities is set free. The importance of the workingmen, or the difficulty of finding employment, or the hardship of being out of work, is not underestimated. But the progress of civilization must come through improvements in methods of production, as well as through a better distribution and a wiser consumption, using those words in their older common sense; and we must not neglect any of these sources of saving.

MONOPOLY DOES NOT INSURE LOW PRICES.

"The fact that a monopoly saves much of the waste that of necessity takes place under free competition, shows what the real function of monopoly may be, either in the hands of the state or under the control of the state, or under any system so managed that its saving goes in the main to society instead of to the few monopolists. But, on the other hand, it must not be thought, because competition is wasteful and monopolies make lower prices that they generally do so. The solicitor of the Standard Oil Company has shown a good many times in print that the price of oil is much less now than it was before that company became so powerful. He has also shown that the difference between the price of crude and that of refined oil is much less than it used to be; and then he argues that the monopoly—which he says is no monopoly—has been a positive benefit to consumers. The argument is certainly very plausible. Still, the facts that he gives are not enough to uphold his argument fully. It is the natural tendency for the cost of production in all industries to lessen with the progress of invention; and this is especially the case with industries that are entirely new, as was that of refining petroleum only a few years ago. It may be seen from the price-lists that the rate of decline has been very much less since the formation of the powerful central organization than it was before. Indeed, there has been no regular decline that is really noticeable for the last twelve years."

HOW TO REGULATE MONOPOLIES.

Believing the socialistic plan of public ownership and management inexpedient, Professor Jenks suggests the following principles touching the positive action of the state in respect to capitalistic monopolies:

"1. The state should recognize the right of combination to an unlimited extent, under the form of corporation or trust, or otherwise. The form that will secure the most harmonious working, and hence, speaking generally, the cheapest cost of production, will be most in the interest of society.

"2. The public must, in the interest of both consumers and investors, know the nature and general business condition of monopolistic organizations. Judging from the experience with railroads, banks and insurance companies, the best way to accomplish this result is through an inspector or a commission, with power to get sworn returns, to inspect accounts, to direct the nature of the reports, etc. Such

investigation should be made when the inspector wishes, as in the case of the national banks, should be made at frequent intervals, and should be definite as regards real value of plant, extent of business and other matters of importance.

"This could probably be done in most states under the present constitutions. A great difficulty, at first, would be the determination of the industries to investigate and report upon; for the class could not be fixed definitely, as in the case of railroads or savings banks. Some cases would be clear at once, but presumably much would have to be left to the discretion of the commission, with perhaps the limitation at first that only those organizations be investigated that should attempt to control the necessities of life.

"3. Ultimately certain restrictive legislation in the way of price regulation will probably be needed. Experience will gradually show what is best, but its probable direction may perhaps be suggested:

"a. As railroads have been forbidden to make discrimination in rates between individual shippers, so a great monopolistic organization may be forbidden to make discriminations in prices between individual customers who are under similar conditions. This would hinder the special cutting of prices to force a single competitor out of business, as well as the building up of special dealers at the expense of others. The rivals that could not endure a general lowering of prices would be forced out of business or into the combination,—and this to the advantage of society,—while individuals would be protected against special attacks carried on against them alone with funds raised from high prices elsewhere. A survival of the fittest would be thus promoted.

"b. It may be that in course of time something may be done in the way of fixing maximum prices, either absolutely, as with railroads, or proportionately to the rate of profit, as has been the case with street railroads; but such methods are at present probably quite impracticable. We may, however, now do much to prevent unreasonable prices. The Interstate Commerce Commission has perhaps indicated the way.

"Objection may well be made that such proposed remedies savor strongly of paternalism, socialism and the like. It may be. But let us at least recognize modern conditions and deal with facts. . . . I expect to live to see the day when the political economists, to be as near the normal conditions of society as they can be in their assumptions for deductive reasoning on questions of the production and distribution of wealth, must consider that a very large proportion of the productive business of society is on a monopoly basis.

"These great combinations of capital are here: they are a normal form of business enterprise of the day. They have great advantages that can effect great benefits for society. Society, therefore, ought not to destroy them. But as they have also great power for evil that threatens society, we should be wise enough and manly enough to control them, and we should act quickly."

THE ANARCHIST UTOPIA.

A TRANSLATION in the *Chautauquan* of an article in the Italian *Nuova Antologia*, by G. Boglietti, sets forth an accurate description of the aims and principles of modern European Anarchists: "The word Anarchy is, as we all know, a Greek term which means the lack of a well-ordered government. In Greece it was used to indicate an abnormal and transitory phase of the state and its functions. But nowadays the lack of a government is not, for the new sectaries, a merely transitory phenomenon. It is rather the essence of a political system and is regarded as a new kind of permanent existence for the social life. So far as I am aware, Anarchy thus understood is a novelty of the last years of this century.

"Through the kindness of a friend I have been enabled to get possession of a large amount of Anarchistic literature, not only the publications in book form of its advocates, but also many of its leading newspapers. But I must not be understood as asserting that you can find no better employment for your time than in making the acquaintance of this same journalistic output of the party. If you except some articles of the chiefs of the movement, like Kropotkin, Henry Seymour, and others, who show study, training, and a critical mind, the rest of the literature is very poor stuff. All its contents could be reduced to a few leading propositions, which the Anarchists claim to be of an indisputable truth and clearness, and on which their entire criticism of society is founded.

PRINCIPLES OF MODERN ANARCHISM.

"These propositions are as follows: 1, The proletariat is the only producer of riches; 2, the work of the proletariat is exploited by the capitalist in particular, and by the well-to-do classes in general; 3, political authority, the State, is ever vigilant with its innumerable agents in upholding the tyranny of the capitalists and commercial class; 4, there is a natural equality of man, a natural goodness and harmony of human relations when left to the operation of free, natural impulses; 5, all social evils arise from the strife of nature with that artificial creation of man, which is the state; should this conflict cease the ills which come from it would naturally disappear.

"In general then this Anarchistic doctrine consists of two parts, the one critical and in substance nothing but the systematic slandering of all existing institutions—which the initiates of the sect say are consecrated to the vengeance of the imminent, inevitable revolution—and the other constructive, composed of idyllic phantasies, representing, often in a poetic form, the beatitude of humanity when once given over to the rule of Anarchy. In a speech delivered not long since at the Autonomy Club of London a Polish Anarchist stated these two modes of Anarchistic thought, and compared them to the two poles, positive and negative, of an electric battery. 'The negative pole,' he said, 'is the supreme good, the Eden of happiness

to which we aspire. The positive pole is the present time with all its horrors and notorious wrongs.'

"Looking at the theories of the Anarchists, then, it is evident that the social evolution, as they regard it, has brought us, at this sad end of the century, to see the real completely disassociated from the ideal, and ourselves placed between an intolerable present and a vain phantasm of happiness dimly described in the future. In other words their view is political pessimism in its crudest and most desolating expression. But this vain phantasm has the power of alluring the Anarchists. It urges on the boldest of the sect to touch off the fatal trains in the attempt to blow up this old gangrened world, hoping to see arise from its smoking embers the dawn of a new Age of Gold, the dreamed-of Eden of felicity."

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY VS. COMMUNISM.

The two foundation principles of the Anarchist world, according to this writer, are liberty and equality. "To the success of the theory the union of the two on the same plane is essential. And here arises the internal division among their advocates—for each individual is by nature inclined to one or the other of the principles and must, therefore, favor one in spite of his reasoning. So we find among the Anarchists two general factions. The one is represented by the followers of Proudhon, who exalt the idea of liberty and respect ownership. This faction is strongest in England and its chief organ is Henry Seymour's *Anarchist*. The other party extols the communistic theory. Its leading exponent is Kropotkin. According to the writers of this school the individual cannot be considered by himself or as existing independently of the society in which he lives. They deny the right of private ownership, using the arguments so well known nowadays. While the adherents of Proudhon desire particularly liberty, they long for equality.

"But whatever the dissensions of the factions may be they cease in the face of the common enemy, the government by the trades classes. This all Anarchists wish to destroy. Yet these dissensions will certainly come forward fierce and irreconcilable on the day when they may have to dispute between themselves the Anarchist victory."

ANARCHY PLUS A POLICEMAN.

MR. WORDSWORTH DONISTHORPE writes in the *New Review* "In Defense of Anarchy," but the Anarchy he defends is a very meek and mild affair. It upholds private property and police protection. "No Anarchist believes in the Ishmaelitic Anarchy of the tiger." "Indeed, Anarchists are of all men the least aggressive. Their whole political philosophy may be summed up in the words, 'Let be.' They hold that every man has a right to do whatever he chooses, so long as he does not thereby violate the equal right of his fellows. This is the creed of liberty."

In Mr. Donisthorpe's Anarchist community the extinction of fires would be undertaken by private en-

terprise; the fire insurance companies supporting engines and brigade and quenching all fires indiscriminately. Police protection would also be supplied by private enterprise: "The cost of a good establishment of watchmen and police would be ascertained. Persons wishing to insure themselves or their families against assault, battery and murder, would pay the required premium, and would receive the compensation agreed upon in case of injury. Moreover, it would be the interest of the voluntary associations to do in addition precisely what the State does now by way of prevention."

Anarchy would certainly "breed a class of social spongers who would shirk their own fair share of public burdens and take full advantage of their generous neighbors. This is admitted. But it is the only set-off against the many crying evils and abominations of compulsory taxation." The writer also concedes that "a man may be a good Anarchist and yet admit the need for a certain amount of State interference in the present phase of social development."

SOME ANARCHIST PORTRAITS.

By an Anarchist.

MR. CHARLES MALATO contributes a very remarkable paper to the *Fortnightly Review* on the Anarchist assassins who have recently been guillotined in France. He knew most of them; he belongs to their party; he admires and praises them even while compelled to admit their mistakes.

THREE TYPICAL ASSASSINS.

Mr. Malato says: "Ravachol and Vaillant, born deep down in the stratum of the disinherited, represented—the one force of character, the other sentimentality. A third was about to appear, of a very different order. Theirs were simple-hearted natures, his was purely intellectual. Unlike his predecessors, although he fought against the *bourgeoisie*, to which by birth he belonged, he felt much more disdain than love for the people. This was Emile Henry.

"Ravachol represented the vigorously-cast, primitively simple-minded man, who, plunged in darkness and suddenly catching a glimpse of a light, marched toward it, his eyes yet troubled, without stopping at the obstacles that barred his way. Vaillant represented the man of heart who had been driven to extremities and yet remained humane even in his attempt. Emile Henry appeared before his judges—some persons whose names are already forgotten—as Saint Just would have appeared before Monsieur Prudhomme.

A RELIGION DIVORCED FROM ETHICS.

Here is a specimen of Ravachol's written thought: "If a man, when he is in work, is without the necessities of life, what can he do when he is out work? His only course is to die of hunger. In that case, a few words of pity will be uttered over his corpse. Let others be content with such a fate. I could not be. I might have begged. It is cowardly and degrading. It is even punished by law, which regards

misery as a crime. I preferred to turn contrabandist, coiner of counterfeit money, and murderer."

But although the Anarchist stole, and cheated, and murdered, his admiring friend notes that he did not keep the stolen money for his personal use, and did not even smoke!

SENSIBILITY AND CONSCIENCE.

But Vaillant, the tender and energetic hero who flung the bomb that burst in the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Malato regards with intense affection. This man was a grocer's assistant, who took up the cause of Socialism with all his soul, as, eighteen hundred years earlier, he would have taken up Christianity. He had a singularly beautiful voice, which was heard at its best when he chanted revolutionary hymns or sentimental ballads. Some popular pamphlets fertilized his eager brain with ideas as yet unknown to him, and made his loving heart beat fast. He was also, it seems, profoundly humane, so much so, that instead of bullets he only put nails into his bomb! He was a man of extreme sensibility, with a scrupulous and tender conscience. After he had been condemned to death for the crime in the Chamber, his delicacy of feeling was so conspicuous that he wrote to excuse himself for having in a private letter, which had become public property, called by her Christian name the wife of an Anarchist who had done him service.

A TERRIBLE AND SPLENDID FIGURE.

Emile Henry, the man who exploded the bomb in the Café Terminus, and manufactured the bomb which killed six persons, the secretary and police agents at the mining company of Carmaux, was guillotined when he was only twenty-one. He was an insatiable enthusiast of science, he fell into the abyss of spiritualism, believing in astrology, and exulted in the belief that the phenomena of occultism would help, not to contradict, but to anticipate science. He entered a linen-drafter's shop, shared his salary with his less fortunate fellows, and lent his little room for several weeks to a poor houseless family. His nervous system was refined and delicate, and he had a very lively perception of all physical and moral impressions. At his trial he was a terrible and splendid figure.

THE IMPECCABLE SANTO.

Of Caserio Santo, who killed President Carnot, Mr. Malato says: "He lived the inward life alone. I have seen some of his letters; they are full of mistakes in spelling, but they reveal an astonishing power of logic and stability of idea."

Santo, who was the very type of the regicide, a sober and continent young man, with a shapely round head and a charming smile, was the Harmodius of his generation, and impeccable from a revolutionary point of view. Such, says Mr. Malato, were the men of summary action who took lives, but also sacrificed their own.

"Even in Ravachol, the most debated of these terrorists, we find fine moral traits. There is blood

involved, certainly, in their deeds, but sincere conviction too, and new societies are founded on conviction as well as with blood when the old societies are decaying."

Mr. Malato concludes his paper by reminding those who call an Anarchist assassin and malefactor, that that same word was used about Jesus of Nazareth. But unfortunately for the parallel, the Nazarene showed His humanity in more practical methods than by substituting nails for bullets in the dynamite bomb which was exploded in the midst of unsuspecting and defenseless legislators.

CAMORRA, MAFFIA AND BRIGANDAGE.

THE secret Italian organizations, one of which has played some part within a few years in the United States, have never been successfully explained to Americans. In the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, Mr. S. Merlino attempts this task, and at least succeeds in presenting a very interesting and readable account of the subject.

Mr. Merlino's description of the Camorra repeatedly reminds us of Tammany Hall as pictured by our modern municipal reformers:

"Even so late as the year 1862, *i.e.*, two years after the installation of the present government, a traveler landing at Naples might see, as soon as he stepped on shore, a mysterious personage approach the boatman and quietly receive from him a copper coin. Who was this man, comparatively well dressed, often adorned with jewelry, who came forward with the air of a master, claimed his due, and received it without having uttered a single word? If the traveler should have put the question to the boatman, he would have been told that that man was 'the Camorrist.' On arriving at the hotel, preceded by the porter with his luggage, the traveler would notice a second individual, equally mysterious and taciturn, to whom the porter—or, if there were two, each of them—handed with evident submissiveness, again, a small coin; on further inquiry the traveler would have received the same unsatisfactory answer: 'It is the Camorrist.' On taking a cab a similar incident would occur, and so on throughout a tour of the town. At railway stations, at custom houses, at street corners, in coffee houses and taverns, in gambling dens, the Camorrist levied taxes on the business and the pleasures—particularly the vicious pleasures—of the poor. His functions might appear successively as those of the policeman, the justice of the peace, the broker, the money-changer and many others.

A POWER OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT.

"Who, then, was the Camorrist? And who gave him the authority for his acts? The answer is that he was a member of a secret association, and that the power he wielded was conferred by nobody, but was merely assumed. Yet he was not necessarily a criminal. He might, strictly speaking, commit no action for which he would be amenable to punish-

ment; and whatever illegality there was in the fact itself of the existence of the Camorra, was practically obviated by custom and by the acquiescence of the government. The Camorra was, indeed, almost a branch of the government. Yet the government at times persecuted it, and ultimately has nearly destroyed it. At the height of its glory, the Camorra acted quite independently of the government, and rather as its rival. . . .

"The organization of the Camorra was hierarchic. The highest class, the Camorristi, were 'peers among peers.' Next in order to the class of Camorristi was that of the *picciuotti di sgarro*—soldiers at the command of the Camorristi. These were young men who had already given some proof of courage and fidelity as *giovannotti onorati*, and who now aspired to be nominated Camorristi. The *giovannotti onorati* were mere apprentices, standing outside the circle of the association.

"The Camorra has been compared, for its internal organization, to a federative republic. Each group of Camorristi elected its own chief and its own treasurer, and had a free hand in the management of its internal affairs. The groups in each district of the town formed a *paranza*, and their chiefs made up the council of the *paranza*. The chiefs of the various *paranze* formed all together the general council or senate of the corporation. The chosen chief of the general council was the supreme ruler of the Camorra, an 'uncrowned king,' a real potentate.

"The regular tax levied by the Camorra on games, marketing, prostitution, etc., was a duty *ad valorem* of 10 per cent. Every week or fortnight the money was distributed at a general assembly. A third part of the gross revenue was set apart as a bribe for police officials; allowances were then made for imprisoned and sick members and their families, for law expenses and for old-age pensions; the remainder was equally divided among the Camorristi, the chief, however, taking a lion's share. The *picciuotti* received but a few figs or, on grand occasions, were treated to a dinner, whilst the *giovannotti* were rather expected to treat the Camorristi."

The Camorra was finally put down by the government of United Italy, which was resolved to no longer tolerate a rival power, but the policy of repression had to be pursued for a long period and at great cost before its end was accomplished.

PECULIAR WORKINGS OF MAFFIA.

The Mafia, of which something is known in this country, is said by Mr. Merlino to have been more deeply rooted in the social organism than was the Camorra. "While the Camorra governed only a little world and exploited but petty interests, the Mafia permeated all social relations. Whereas the Camorra grew with the connivance of the government, the Mafia was ever in conflict with it. In the case of the Mafia, there was no established hierarchy, no set rules, no regular revenue. 'The Mafia,' says Professor Villari, 'has no written statutes: it is not a secret society, and hardly an association. It is formed

by spontaneous generation.' It adapts itself wonderfully to the environment, appearing in various forms. There are several Maffias,—high and low, country Mafia and town Mafia, Mafia of the mountain and Mafia of the plain or of the seaside. . . .

"The operations of the Mafia are by no means confined to economic matters. The mysteriousness of the institution arises from its manysidedness. If, at an election, wine and blows are freely distributed and the electors are driven to the polls to vote as one man, the unseen power which has been at work in the matter is nothing else than the Mafia. If, at a public auction, the bidders appear escorted by their 'friends,' apparently prepared for a sharp competition, but suddenly the leaders of the rival parties exchange greetings, their supporters withdraw, and a single bidder is left to secure the job practically at his own terms—this result may be credited to the same unseen power, the Mafia. If, in a trial for murder, there is strong circumstantial evidence against the accused, yet witnesses are reticent or lie with effrontery in his behalf, the relatives of the murdered man plead for the prisoner, the court is crowded with the latter's 'friends,' and the jurors bring in a verdict of not guilty, the explanation is either that they were corrupted or intimidated, or that they themselves belonged to the Mafia. . . .

"Far from their native places the Mafiosi recognize one another by means of a conventional language and a series of allegoric questions and answers; they are also distinguished by certain peculiarities in the bearing of their persons, in dress, gestures, etc. Tattooing is a favorite practice with them as well as with the Camorristi. . . .

FINAL EXTINCTION.

"To conclude, Camorra, Mafia and brigandage had their origin in the extreme oppression of the masses and the looseness of social bonds. They were at first defensive associations, or an organized revolt against political and economic oppression. As their power increased they became aggressive, and the masses of the people lost their independence in regard to them. Ultimately they placed themselves under the protection either of large land owners or of the government. The Camorra indeed actually succeeded, for a short while, in usurping some functions of the government, whereas the Mafia retained to the last more of its original character, took a prominent part in the political revolutions of 1821, 1848 and 1860, and organized its own revolution, half religious, half social, in 1866 in Palermo. As to brigandage, it assumed at times the character of a strong military organization, and was a real power in the State. A few centuries ago the ambitious plans of such associations might have been crowned with success; in our time they are bound to fail. To-day, brigandage as a system is entirely extinct, although there are still brigands or highway robbers in Sicily and at the gates of Rome. Of the Camorra and the Mafia a few survivors still linger in prison or in exile, while now and then imi-

tations, like the Mala Vita and similar criminal associations, appear but soon die out."

THE PROFIT-SHARING LABOR UNIONS OF ANTWERP.

IN the *Forum* for September Prof. James H. Gore describes the profit-sharing labor unions of Antwerp, which we are told were organized by employees for the advancement of the interest of their employers. An unusual instance, truly, but the experiment has proved so successful that one is led to believe that it might be successfully extended. These labor unions of Antwerp date from 1442, when the dock hands and porters of that city, becoming alarmed lest their regular work might sooner or later fall into the hands of men under the control of the large traders, decided to organize themselves into a company which should promote the welfare of their employers as well as their own. This was the first of the fifty "nations" now in active existence at Antwerp.

HIGHLY ORGANIZED TRADES UNIONS.

The "nation" as now organized is a corporation of workmen forming a limited society, in which every member is also a stockholder. The society is not only limited in membership, but is restricted also in the functions. First of all, the "nations" work only at the docks, loading or unloading vessels or hauling merchandise to or from ships. Secondly, each "nation" will handle only certain articles of commerce, and again only those articles which come from or are destined for a certain port. The underlying principle of this differentiation of labor is that a society with restricted lines of work can become especially proficient in those lines, can acquire the best implements and appliances for their performance, and thus give to their employers the best possible service. In no instance has this monopoly given an excuse for extortionate charges or forcible increase of prices. These societies are under bond to abide by the regulations prepared by the port officers, and a fine is imposed for any attempt to violate the fixed tariff of charges. On the other hand, every vessel entering port is obliged to employ the appropriate society. Each society is obliged to submit to the local authority an authentic financial statement showing its nominal assets and liabilities. Several of the "nations" have each a capital of as much as \$150,000. The assets of each consist largely of draught-horses (perhaps the finest in the world), wagons, stables and such appliances as are needed in their work.

"The 'nations' sustain individually, or collectively in some cases, orphan asylums for the maintenance of the children of those who die from illness contracted or injury received while engaged at work. As the number of accidents is large and the lives of men engaged in such heavy work is short, these institutions are always well filled. The city, rightly appreciating the contributions that the 'nations' make to the mercantile prosperity of Antwerp, assist in the support of these asylums or in educating their occupants."

THE SINGLE-TAX PANACEA.

"THE RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX"—the problem presented by the social and international difficulties of modern humanity—is read, to his own satisfaction at all events, by Mr. Arthur Withy in the *Westminster Review*. Having resided himself in New Zealand for seven years, he begins with Australasia. Free trade between the British colonies would produce federation—Australasian, Imperial, English-speaking, omninational. But by free trade he means not merely freedom to exchange, but freedom to produce, free access to land, therefore the suppression of all rates and taxes by a single-tax on land values. Let the State absorb the full rental value.

PROGRESS AT THE ANTIPODES.

His statement of the actual progress made in this direction is suggestive. "The principle of the taxation of land values has lately made great strides in the Australasian Colonies. In South Australia a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ has for some eight or nine years been imposed on the capital value of the land, and during the past year a bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature empowering local bodies to levy upon the unimproved value of the land. In New Zealand a tax of 1d. in the £ is levied on land values, and a bill to enable local bodies to rate land values passed the Lower House last session, but was thrown out by 'the Lords.' As the Ministry has been returned to power by an overwhelming majority, the bill, which was made a test question at the election, may be considered safe. The Tasmanian House of Representatives also passed a bill last session taxing land values up to £500 at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £, and over that amount at 1d. in the £. The bill was rejected by the Upper House, but has been adopted as a plank of the Ministerial platform for the forthcoming election. In Queensland again, a bill was passed by both Houses last year adopting the land value system of taxation for municipalities, and fixing the amount of the tax at 2d. in the £. . . . In New South Wales, too, progress is reported. The Local Government bill drafted by the present government will empower local bodies to tax land values, and a party of 25 out of a parliament of 141 members has recently been formed with the taxation of ground rents as its principal plank."

He argues that the liberation of labor and capital by the abolition of all other taxation, and the opening up of land to human effort which would result, would give the State first adopting these measures such an enormous advantage in the international market over other States as practically to compel them to follow suit. After New Zealand, the Australias, then the United Kingdom, then Canada, then the United States, then the world. He points out that "while the total rates and taxes of the United Kingdom amount to some \$640,000,000 per annum, the rental value of the land, as distinguished from buildings and other improvements, amounts to upward of \$800,000,000—an estimate based on the income tax returns."

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND TRADE INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BEMIS, of the University of Chicago, discusses in the September *Annals* of the American Academy, the question of how far the labor organizations are opposed to trade schools and to the apprenticeship system. His paper is a reply to the charges of the late Col. Auchmuty, who said: "The American boy has no rights which organized labor is bound to respect. He is denied instruction as an apprentice, and, if he be taught his trade in a trade school, he is refused admission to nearly all trade unions, and is boycotted if he attempts to work as a non-union man. The question of his character and skill enter into the matter only to discriminate against him. All the trade unions of the country are controlled by foreigners, who comprise a great majority of their members. While they refuse admission to the born American boy, they admit all foreign applicants with little or no regard to their training or skill."

Professor Bemis takes up the last charge first, and shows by numerous examples that "while the foreign born are in the majority in many of the hard-handed industries, this is not because of our labor organizations, but often in spite of their efforts, of late increasing, to prevent by restricting immigration this form of competition of those with a lower standard of living. Where the American born are not in our unions, it is either because the American boy does not like manual labor, and so is not engaged in the trades in which there are unions, or else he refuses to join the union of his trade. An intense, self-sufficient individualism, which was more fitted to our earlier history, where organization of capital was also little developed, than to the present era of the "corporation and the trust, keeps a large, but of late decreasing, percentage of the American boys, actually in our trades from joining the unions of those trades."

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

That the first charge—namely, opposition to apprentices—is not true, Professor Bemis shows by statistics which he has gathered concerning forty-eight unions with 500,000 members. "Only seventeen of the forty-eight unions had any national rules restricting apprentices, and only fourteen of these unions, with 71,000 members, or 14 per cent. of the 500,000 in the forty-eight unions, reported any success in the enforcement of such rules. Of these 71,000, 9,500 were glass workers, 5,417 were hat makers, 28,000 were iron moulders, and 20,000 were journeymen tailors, and these last allowed one apprentice to every journeyman, the apprenticeship lasting four to five years, a very liberal rule. The downfall of the apprenticeship system is due largely to the introduction of machinery and the consequent subdivision of work in large shops. This renders it impracticable for the employer to take a personal interest in each of his men, or to give them an all-round training. It is more profitable to set the learner at work upon a single

machine or branch of work where he will soon acquire speed. The boy prefers this because he is eager to begin earning as soon as possible. But the apprenticeship system as managed under modern conditions is at best a poor method of trade instruction."

The best method is by the trade school combined with a short apprenticeship. The attitude of the trade organizations toward these schools has been in general one of armed neutrality. But if their methods were such as to conform with European models they would receive hearty support.

THE ULTIMATE STANDARD OF VALUE.

PROFESSOR EUGEN VON BÖHM-BAWERK, the distinguished Austrian economist, discusses in a brilliant paper contributed to the September *Annals* of the American Academy "The Ultimate Standard of Value." Containing as it does the latest views of the Austrian school on this important economic question, this paper will attract wide attention.

Professor Böhm-Bawerk sums up his discussion as follows: "What then is the 'ultimate standard' for the determination of the value of goods, in the search for which men have been as indefatigable during the last one hundred years as they formerly were in their endeavors to square the circle? If we wish to answer this question in a single phrase, then we cannot choose any less general expression than 'human well-being.' The ultimate standard for the value of all goods is the degree of well-being which is dependent upon goods in general. If, however, we desire a more concrete standard, one that will give us a more definite idea just how goods are connected with well-being, then we must take not one but two standards, which though co-ordinate in theory are yet of very unequal practical importance, because of the greater prevalence of the phenomena in which one of them is operative; one is the utility of the goods, and the other is the personal sacrifice or disutility involved in the acquisition of the goods. The domain of the latter is much more limited than we usually think. In the great majority of cases, even in those in which the so-called law of cost undoubtedly plays a part, the final determination of the value of goods is dependent upon utility."

HOW TO TEACH SOCIAL SCIENCE.—There is a very valuable paper on the department of social science at the Columbia College, New York, in the *Charities Review*. The writer says that the direct scientific work of the university should lie in two directions—first, in thorough instruction with political economy, sociology and statistics, and secondly, in the establishment of a statistical laboratory. A scheme is drawn up for the carrying out of a great deal of field work in the shape of the study of the conditions of the people, and an examination of remedial agencies, for which elaborate directions are given.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

THE Arena for September devotes considerable space to the consideration of ways and means for reforming American city governments.* A useful compilation of abstracts from authorities on various phases of the subject is furnished, together with a full list of references. The merits of proportional representation as a remedy for pronounced municipal evils are set forth by Dr. Lucius F. C. Garvin, who advocates the adoption of the "single vote" system, the only form of proportional representation that can be adopted in most States without a constitutional amendment. This system is explained by Dr. Garvin as follows:

THE "SINGLE VOTE" SYSTEM.

"In the city of Boston, Mass., the Board of Aldermen is elected upon a general ticket, but no elector is permitted to vote for more than seven of the total number (twelve) comprising the board. In order to change this system into proportional representation, it would only be necessary to strike out of the law the word "seven" and in lieu thereof insert the word "one." With this simple amendment made it becomes evident that, instead of a plurality of the total number of votes cast being necessary to elect, any one-twelfth of such total, if given to a candidate, would be absolutely sure to secure his election.

"To illustrate:

| BALLOT. | | RESULT. | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------|
| Candidates. | Vote for One. | Total Vote. | |
| A | | A..... | 5,000 |
| B | | B..... | 1,000 |
| C | | C..... | 7,000 |
| D | | D..... | 2,000 |
| E | | E..... | 6,000 |
| F | | F..... | 4,500 |
| G | | G..... | 1,100 |
| H | | H..... | 6,100 |
| I | | I..... | 11,000 |
| J | | J..... | 200 |
| K | | K..... | 4,500 |
| L | | L..... | 5,100 |
| M | | M..... | 7,500 |
| N | | N..... | 4,800 |
| O | | O..... | 100 |
| P | | P..... | 4,100 |
| Q | | Q..... | 300 |
| R | | R..... | 700 |

If the above system were in vogue in the city of Boston, of the eighteen candidates named upon the ballot the twelve receiving a larger number of votes than any other candidate would constitute the Board of Aldermen. . . .

"Theoretically, votes not required to elect should be transferred in the final count to other candidates. But, practically, it will be found that such transfer makes much less difference in the result than would be anticipated, and that, when the voters have become accustomed to the new system, no candidate will receive a large surplus. It may safely be assumed that at the very first trial of the single vote fewer votes will be wasted than under any existing method.

"Below are given the essential sections of a bill which passed the Rhode Island House of Representatives at its last January session, but was defeated in the Senate:

"It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

"SECTION 1. The members of the board of aldermen of any city, or of the town council of any town, if elected by ballot, shall be elected upon a general ticket for the entire city or town, and the names shall not be numbered upon the ballots, and one person only shall be voted for by any one elector.

"SEC. 2. In counting said ballots the several candidates, to the number authorized by law to be elected, receiving a larger number of votes than any other candidate named on said ballots shall be declared elected."

Among the advantages that Dr. Garvin thinks would result from the election of boards of aldermen under this system, he enumerates the reduction of election expenses, increase of vote polled, abolition of bribery, service of the most competent citizens, decline of partisanship and increase of public confidence in the boards.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

THE work of the organization formed in the City of Brotherly Love for the bettering of municipal government is described by Clinton Rodgers Woodruff in the *American Journal of Politics*. Philadelphia politics, says Mr. Woodruff, are in the control of one of the shrewdest, wisest and most successful "combines" ever organized. "Shrewd because it persuades the citizens that they have their own way; wise because its members do not indulge in vulgar and ostentatious display; successful in that they control absolutely every office in the city, and have complete and final say as to policies and candidates. The citizens regularly ratify the decisions of the machine because party expediency demands it."

"The work the Municipal League of Philadelphia has set itself to do is to create a public sentiment that will be intolerant of bad government and will consciously and persistently demand the maintenance of the highest possible municipal standards. It will be recognized that it is no small effort, but it is a campaign that must be fought out 'if it takes all summer.' There may be many sorties, many skirmishes, many assaults on the citadel of the enemy. It may be that we shall have to take considerable time to get into an advantageous position to make the final assault, but as Dr. Ecob has pertinently said, 'Good generalship will take a month to reach the strategic point for a battle that lasts but a day.'"

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

A large part of the League's work is therefore educational. The citizens must first be informed of the facts as they exist, and then acquainted with methods of reform. To this end the League publishes many pamphlets and circulars. One of these documents shows that the city has lost at least \$50,000,000 by improvident grants of enormously valuable franchises for indefinite periods to street railway companies. The newspapers reproduce the salient points of these pamphlets, while the ministers incorporate the facts in their sermons. For the coming fall and winter work it is proposed to publish pamphlets dealing with

the gas question, with the question of political assessments among municipal employes, and with the municipal conditions of Philadelphia and Berlin.

The League also commands the service of many public speakers, and has secured the active co-operation of the Christian Endeavor Societies and Young Men's Christian Associations. "Parlor meetings serve an excellent end in that they enable the speakers to meet through social channels those who cannot be reached in any other way. The League holds but few public meetings under its own auspices, except during a political campaign. This because it feels that for the present it can reach larger numbers through already constituted channels. People are reached by an address before a church or labor union at one of its regular meetings, who could not be induced to come to a purely Municipal League meeting.

ORGANIZATION.

"The direct object of these educational methods is to arouse the citizens to the importance of the municipal problem and to urge them to bestir themselves to bring about a permanent change. They must precede what we call our practical methods, namely, those that are directed to organizing the citizens and the election of candidates. They must precede and accompany the efforts at organization. The Municipal League is comprised of ward associations, which are in turn comprised of division associations. Fifty or more members of the League residing in a ward may form themselves into a ward association, which is governed by an executive committee of ten members elected at large and one delegate from each division association. The ward executive committee elects a delegate to the central board of managers.

"The object of the ward associations is 'to enable all those citizens of the ward who believe in the complete separation of municipal business from State and National politics to co-operate in the nomination and election of candidates for city offices and in securing a practical, businesslike conduct in all purely municipal affairs,' in a word, more effectively to carry out the fundamental principles of the League; the elimination of State and National politics from municipal affairs; the adoption of the principles of civil service reform; and the conduct of the city on non-partisan and business lines. The ward association has the power to decide when it or any of the division associations shall nominate candidates for councils or for any public positions which are to be filled by the voters of the ward or any division thereof and to carry on the campaign to secure the election of such candidates.

"The aim of the division association is to organize for effective political action all those persons residing in the division in sympathy with the League's principles. It is a campaign committee to arouse and sustain interest in the smallest political division of the city, to bring into a compact organization all who are interested in the city's welfare, and to bring out the vote on election day. The division committee sends a delegate to the ward executive committee, the

latter sends a delegate to the board of managers, which is composed of the ward delegates, the officers of the League and twenty-five members elected at large. This board has general control of the policy of the League, can decide when to participate in an election and recognize ward associations. The present board contains four manufacturers, one electrician, one professor, one real estate dealer, two grocers, fifteen lawyers, one editor, one salesman, one importer, three ministers, two doctors of medicine, four merchants, one architect, four retired gentlemen."

TAMMANY THROUGH FRENCH SPECTACLES.

THE French writer, M. C. de Varigny, has contributed an article to the *Revue de Deux-Mondes* on "Tammany Hall and Political Life in New York." The first part of the article is devoted to the personal history of Mr. Richard Croker, the leading facts in which are so familiar as not to need recapitulation here. That portion of the article which deals with Tammany's history and methods as an organization from a European's point of view is worthy of attention.

"All power, however incomprehensible it may appear, has a reason for its existence and starting point. That which is embodied in the not very respectable personality of Richard Croker is not of recent origin. It is necessary to go back to the beginning of the century to find the first mention of Tammany Hall, which bore the name of the Democratic-Republican party of the city of New York.

A POLITICAL CLUB.

"It was then, as the name indicated, a place of public meetings, a political club similar to many others, where questions of general interest were discussed, where platforms were made and candidates nominated. It ran thus for many years, and owing to its wise organization, its rather rigorous discipline and the fervor of its adherents, the Democratic party extended its influence, fortifying and completing its means of action, and carrying them to the degree of perfection that they have to-day, and by means of organization of its members and the concentration of its forces put into the hands of its president, or boss, most extraordinary powers. Americans possess in a very high degree the gift of organizing political associations. Free in their action, not being troubled by any restrictive law, they are enabled to make these societies, whether secret or public, exceedingly effective. We have on a former occasion described in detail the method of organization of the general and local committees during the presidential campaign, the day after which they are dissolved, to be reconstituted four years later. One finds again in this new study on the permanent organization and the continued function of Tammany Hall the same fertility of resources and of inventions, the same ability to encase itself in a coat of flexible mail, the same rigorous discipline and the same incomparable strategy. The examination of the mechanism and of

the complicated wheelwork will explain the degree of action that can be exercised and the place that the man occupies who puts in movement this powerful engine, and how he, although not in an official position in the United States, has powers equally extensive as if he were, and an irresponsibility equally absolute."

This is M. de Varigny's conclusion:

"The result is a strong government, solidly established, but which reflects but little honor on the State that submits to it. But what is to be done? The States have the government that they deserve, and the great metropolis of the East tolerates this one. Endowed with a powerful vitality, surrounded with an inconceivable prestige, it endures it. From the seller of vegetables, who pushes his cart in the streets of New York, to the great merchant of Broadway, all believe that it is their interest to pay tribute to Tammany Hall. From the neediest politician to the Secretaries of State, all endeavor to conciliate the influence of an organization which has an enormous influence in a presidential election.

"Indeed, there are numbers who ask if it is for this, to accept such a yoke personified by a Richard Croker, that New York threw off the yoke of England, that she has voted for a republican constitution, spent her money and shed her blood in the War of Independence, in that of 1812, and the memorable conflict with the South. The answer is awaited, and their voices do not awaken an echo.

"In all human agglomerations organization is necessary. Tammany Hall has given it to the great city, and the great city will not change it until the too heavy yoke will appear to it also too odious. It is not yet so, it seems."

THE LIMITATIONS OF STATISTICS.

IN the current number of the *Yale Review*, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, describes some of the difficulties encountered by the census taker in his work, and addresses some words of caution to "those who use statistics but do not make them." Such persons, he says, should invariably take pains to read the text accompanying the tables. Unless this is done in each and every case, the writer or speaker who quotes statistics cannot know exactly what he is using, or how to use it.

Colonel Wright explains the elasticity of the statistical method, and defends it from the attacks of those who misjudge its scope and fail to recognize its difficulties of application. "One is often met with the statement that 'statistics will prove anything.' This is not the fault of the statistical method, but the result of the dishonest use of one of the most helpful methods which has been introduced in any department of human knowledge. It is the basis of the comparative method of study; it reaches into the historical method, and the more one uses it and appreciates it the more he appreciates the statement of the German, Schlosser, that 'statistics is history ever advancing.'"

SUPERVISION OF AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS.

AN article written by Mr. Frank Bolles, of Harvard University, shortly before his death, is published in the current number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, under the title of "An Administrative Problem." This problem Mr. Bolles states as follows: "How is this single faculty with a simple organization of a few administrative officers to deal effectively with a body of students which numbered 600 in 1870, which includes nearly 2,200 now, and which, ten years hence, may number over 3,000? At present it is assumed that an administrative officer can perform one duty toward 2,000 or 3,000 students as intelligently as he could, in former years, discharge two or three duties toward 600 students. As the university has grown, fewer duties have been assigned to certain officers, but relief has not, as a rule, taken the form of reducing the number of students to be known and dealt with by particular officers. The present Recorder, for example, has charge of 2,176 records, where the Registrar in 1870 was responsible for only 600. It is only by a fiction that the Recorder can be assumed to have any personal knowledge of even half of the men whose absences he counts, whose petitions he acts upon, and against whose petty delinquencies he remonstrates, yet the fiction is maintained while its absurdity keeps on growing. . . .

"Looked at as men, rather than as mere numbered minds, Harvard students fall naturally into three groups,—those who lodge and board at home; those who lodge and board in private houses in Cambridge, yet who are cut off from home influence; and those who lodge in dormitories and who board together in large or small clubs. With average, well-behaved members of the first group the administrative officers have almost nothing to do, and if the third group did not exist, the same might be said of members of the second group, for many of them are so quietly and comfortably housed that they are seldom heard from. The third group, however, does exist, and it is a very large and compact group, and one full of rich, warm life, incessantly active. It draws into its activity a large number of the men who live in private houses, and in combination with them it offers the most interesting question for administrative solution. . . .

THE DORMITORY SYSTEM.

"It is sometimes said that Harvard may eventually free itself from all its remaining parental responsibility and leave students' habits, health, and morals to their individual care, confining itself to teaching, research, and the granting of degrees. Before it can do this it must be freed from dormitories. As long as 1,500 of its students live in monastic quarters provided or approved by the university, so long must the university be held responsible by the city, by parents, and by society at large, for the sanitary and moral condition of such quarters. The dormitory system implies and necessitates oversight of health and morals. The trouble to-day is that the administrative machinery in use is not capable of doing all that is and ought to be expected of it. This trouble will grow greater as the college gains in numbers, and

the dormitory system expands, yet no way is suggested for making the future safe. Harvard College with one Dean and one administrative board cannot in reason be held responsible for the health, morals and studies of 1,656 students. Its present Dean, self-sacrificing and conscientious to a fault, is exhausting his strength in attempting to do equal justice and kindness to this army, nearly one third of which changes each year. Can Harvard College be divided? If it can be, shall the divisions be by classes or territorially?"

FOUR COLLEGES IN PLACE OF ONE.

Mr. Bolles suggests a plan of organization somewhat resembling that of the great English universities. "For example, if this plan were carried into effect, the university authorities would dissolve the Administrative Board of Harvard College and appoint in its place four administrative boards to take charge respectively of Holworthy Division or College, Wadsworth Division, Quincy Division and Agassiz Division, which should share among them the college dormitories, private dormitories and private houses in such manner as to yield as even an apportionment of the undergraduate population as possible. . . .

"In the present state of affairs the college is imperfectly governed, and student social life is stunted and distorted. If by the formation of several colleges where there is now one, it became possible not only to govern students more successfully but to encourage their natural grouping in dormitories and around congenial dining tables, welcome gain would be made for the present and a grave danger removed from the path of the future. If a beginning is once made in the establishment of separate colleges under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, it would of course be natural that the future growth of the university should adapt itself to the new order of things. Buildings would take a form suitable to the joint accommodation of students and a professor's family; the dining hall might form a part of the structure and a common room for study, reading or social meeting might break the barrack-like monotony of the dormitory of to-day.

"From those to whom these criticisms and suggestions do not commend themselves, I gladly withdraw them, and in their place present a bare fact as it must be seen by all who know the College: in 1840 the college contained 250 students; in 1850, 300; in 1860, 450; in 1870, 600; in 1880, 800; in 1890, 1300; in 1894, 1,600. What will be its membership in 1900 or in 1950? At the latter time, if the rate of growth and our present administrative system are maintained, the Dean and Recorder of Harvard College will be personally caring for 6,500 individuals, with all of whom they will be presumed to have an intelligent acquaintance."

The question discussed by Mr. Bolles has doubtless presented itself to more than one of our large universities. The editor of the *Graduates' Magazine* states that Mr. Bolles did not claim that his remedy was the best, but hoped by discussion to hasten the solution of the problem confronting Harvard.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING AND CITIZENSHIP.

IN an article in the *Forum* Professor Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton College, sets forth an ideal for an education that shall be truly national.

SHOULD EDUCATION BE NATIONAL?

By some it is asserted that we do not wish to create a distinctively American type of university, that learning is cosmopolitan, and no attempt should be made to provincialize it by any national prejudices. If necessary it is said let the common schools be under such influence but leave the higher learning to pursue its course untrammelled.

"But it must be remembered," says Professor Wilson, "that scholarship is something more than an instrument of abstract investigation merely. It is also an instrument and means of life. Scholarship, though it must everywhere seek the truth, may select the truths it shall search for and emphasize. It is this selection that should be national."

NATIONAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

"In order to be national, a university should have, at the centre of all its training, courses of instruction in that literature which contains the ideals of its race and all the nice proofs and subtle inspirations of the character, spirit, and thought of the nation which it serves; and, besides that, instruction in the history and leading conceptions of those institutions which have served the nation's energies in the preservation of order and the maintenance of just standards of civil virtue and public purpose. These should constitute the common training of all its students, as the only means of schooling their spirits for their common life as citizens. For the rest, they might be free to choose what they would learn."

PRACTICAL NEED OF SUCH TRAINING.

"The study of institutions and of English literature furnishes the only practicable common ground for the various disciplines of the modern university curriculum; but fortunately it has much more to commend it than its practicability. It would furnish also an ideal principle of unity. Such studies are practicable because they are not open to any serious utilitarian objection. They do not involve the long and tedious acquisition of any dead language: their tools are of easy use by any one."

There are great needs for training of this sort in our own time. It would act as a correction to the extreme views of political and social agitators who advocate plans that may be flawless in their abstract logic but are in violation of all political experience. "For each nation there is its own record of mental experience and political experiment. Such a record always sobers those who read it. It also steadies the nerves. If all educated men knew it, it would be as if they had had a revelation. They could stand together and govern, with open eyes and the gift of tongues which other men could understand. Here is like wild talk and headlong passion for reform in the past,—here in the books,—with all the motives that

underlay the perilous utterance now laid bare: these are not new terrors and excitements. Neither need the wisdom be new, nor the humanity, by which they shall be moderated and turned to righteous ends. There is old experience in these matters, or rather in these states of mind. It is no new thing to have economic problems and dream dreams of romantic and adventurous social reconstruction.

"And so it is out of books that we can get our means and our self-possession for a sane and systematic criticism of life: out of our own English books that we can get and appropriate and forever recreate the temper of our own race in dealing with these so hazardous affairs."

A NEW UNIVERSITY NOT NEEDED.

"It would not be necessary to erect a new university to try the experiment of such a synthesis of university courses; though that would be worth doing, were the means made sufficient for a really great object-lesson in the right motives of education. Anybody can establish the modern sort of university, anywhere. It has no necessary nationality or character. But only in a free country, with great traditions of enlightened sentiment and continuous purpose, can a university have the national mark and distinction of a deliberate espousal of the spirit of a noble literature and historic institutions. Such a university would be a National Academy—the only sort worth having. The thing can be done, however, without troubling a millionaire to appropriate to himself the glory of a unique function of greatness in the development of education. It can be done by only a comparatively slight readjustment of subjects and instructors in the greater of the universities we already have. It can even be done upon no mean scale by every college whose resources are at all adequate to the ordinary demands of education."

Professor Wilson suggests as a practical plan for compelling the students to read the national literature that tutors be appointed, young men, serving their novitiate for full university appointments, who may organize and supervise courses in reading, which will supplement the lecture courses.

COLLEGE TRAINED PREACHERS.

MR. FRANCIS G. PEABODY, Professor of Social Science at Harvard, contributes to the *Forum* for September an article on "The Proportion of College Trained Preachers," which he sums up as follows: "Looking back, then, on the data thus collected, the general impression they may give to one who cares for the theological education seems to be one of reasonable satisfaction. It is, indeed, true that the proportion of Bachelors of Arts entering the ministry has somewhat declined in the last quarter of a century; but this decline, after all, is less than might be anticipated, and it is perhaps not greater than other professions have experienced. It is true, also, that some of the colleges seem to be failing as sources of supply, but on the other hand, some are

gaining in volume. Moreover, the gain appears sometimes to be most marked where the college is in the midst of modern life and interests, and the loss appears in some instances most decided in some of the most sheltered institutions. It would seem, therefore, that among the most favorable conditions for making ministers in times like ours are those where the college is most open to freedom of research, and in close relation to the needs and problems of modern society. There are many influences which still threaten the self-respect of the ministry: a pernicious system of indiscriminate aid in many seminaries, a tradition of sentimentalism in the profession, and an increasing attraction to other careers. In this state of things it is a satisfaction to believe that the best theological schools still maintain the standard of a scholarly profession, and that the call to the ministry is still heard above the noises of the time, and is still obeyed by educated young men."

THE CHURCH AND THE FLOATING GROGSHOP.

MR. F. M. HOLMES contributes to the *Gentleman's* a picturesque sketch of what he saw among the Deep Sea Fishermen. He tells of a victory gained by religious common sense, which is worth emphasizing: "Once upon a time floating grogshops, called *copers*, used to cruise among the fleets and cause incalculable mischief. They hailed from foreign ports—Dutch, German or Belgian—and sold an utterly vile and abominable liquor called aniseed brandy, which used to inflame even the strong North Sea fishermen to madness. . . . But in 1882 the practical Mission to the Deep Sea Fishermen was started, having as one of its chief objects opposition to the *coper*. It sold tobacco as the *copers* did, but much cheaper; it has supplied good and readable literature instead of the vile stuff offered by the floating grogshops; it has attended to the injuries and sores of the fishermen. The Mission vessels, nearly a dozen in number, are floating churches, libraries and dispensaries, and three of them are well-equipped hospitals for the treatment of serious injuries, such as the breakages of limbs. In a few years the *copers* were nearly all driven off the sea by the spirited and cheerful opposition." Were the Church ashore to fight the tavern on its own ground as resolutely as the Church afloat has here done, there might be fewer grogshops ashore.

SAYS a writer in the *Missionary Review of the World*: "Of the 1,500,000,000 of the earth's inhabitants, the Emperor of China holds sway over 405,000,000; the Queen of England rules or protects 380,000,000; the Czar of Russia is dictator to 115,000,000; France, in the republic, dependencies and spheres of influence, has 70,000,000 subjects; the Emperor of Germany, 55,000,000; the Sultan of Turkey, 40,000,000; the Emperor of Japan, 40,000,000, and the King of Spain, 27,000,000—two-thirds of the population of the globe under the government of five rulers."

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE ATONEMENT¹.

MRS. BESANT'S autobiography has afforded Mr. Gladstone a text for saying a few things in the *Nineteenth Century* about Mrs. Besant, and for writing a sermon in which he discusses with somewhat of the prolixity and minuteness of an old divine the true and false conceptions of the Atonement. Mr. Gladstone, who appears to have made his first acquaintance with Mrs. Besant from her recently published book, says:

AN ESTIMATE OF MRS. BESANT.

"This volume presents to us an object of considerable interest. It inspires sympathy with the writer, not only as a person highly gifted, but as a seeker after truth. The book is a spiritual itinerary, and shows with how much at least of intellectual ease, and what unquestioning assumptions of being right, vast spaces of mental traveling may be performed. The stages are, indeed, glaringly in contrast with one another; yet their violent contrarieties do not seem at any period to suggest to the writer so much as a doubt whether the mind, which so continually changes in attitude and color, can after all be very trustworthy in each and all its movements. This uncomfortable suggestion is never permitted to intrude; and the absolute self-complacency of the authoress bears her on through tracts of air buoyant and copious enough to carry the Dircæan swan. Mrs. Besant passes from her earliest to her latest stage of thought as lightly as the swallow skims the surface of the lawn, and with just as little effort to ascertain what lies beneath it. An ordinary mind would suppose that modesty was the one lesson which she could not have failed to learn from her extraordinary permutations, but the chemist who shall analyze by percentages the contents of these pages will not, I apprehend, be in a condition to report that of such an element he can find even the infinitesimal quantity usually and conveniently denominated a 'trace.' Her several schemes of belief, or non-belief, appear to have been entertained one after another, with the same undoubting confidence, until the junctures successively arrived for their not regretful, but rather contemptuous, rejection. They are nowhere based upon reasoning, but they rest upon one and the same authority—the authority of Mrs. Besant."

WITHOUT ANY SENSE OF SIN.

Commenting upon her frequent changes of theological position, he says: "In all her different phases of thought, that place in the mind where the sense of sin should be, appears to have remained all through the shifting scenes of her mental history an absolute blank. Without this sense, it is obvious that her Evangelicalism and her High Churchism were alike built upon the sand, and that in strictness she never quitted what she had never in its integrity possessed. Speaking generally, it may be held that she has followed at all times her own impulsions with an entire sincerity; but that those impulsions have been woefully dislocated in origin, spirit, and direction by an amount of egregious self-confidence which is in itself a

guarantee of failure in mental investigations." That is almost all that he says about Mrs. Besant; he then turns his attention to considering her objections to the theory of the Atonement as popularly stated.

MRS. BESANT'S IDEA OF THE ATONEMENT.

The passage in Mrs. Besant's book to which Mr. Gladstone specially draws attention is that in which she refers to the Atonement as a proposition which is assailed by the steadily advancing waves of historical and scientific criticism. She regarded as untenable "the nature of the Atonement of Christ, and the justice of God in accepting a vicarious suffering from Christ, and a vicarious righteousness from the sinner." Mr. Gladstone is somewhat sarcastic at the rejection of this proposition by a young lady not long out of her teens, and he imputes to her rash and blame-worthy ignorance, for not taking pains to verify the fact that the essential part of this proposition has been really incorporated in the teaching of the Churches with which it was resolved to deal. The implication of Mr. Gladstone's contention is that if Mrs. Besant had taken pains to verify her opinion that the belief in a vicarious suffering from Christ, and a vicarious righteousness from the sinners, is part and parcel of the doctrine of the Churches, she would have discovered that it was no such thing. He does not say so bluntly, but he deplors the statements made by unwise or uninstructed persons, some of which indeed he has heard from the pulpit, which gave, or appeared to give, countenance to the suggestion that God expects from Christ suffering, which but for Christ would have been justly due to the sinner and justly inflicted upon him, and that Christ being absolutely innocent, injustice toward him is here involved, for injustice is not the less injustice because there may be a willing submission.

FORENSIC, BUT NOT ETHICAL.

Mr. Gladstone mentions one incautious preacher according to whose exposition "the Almighty, who was the creditor, had no more to do with the affair; while the character of the required penalty, which fell upon the Saviour, is so stated as if good had been undeservedly obtained for the sinner by the infliction of evil undeservedly upon the righteous." This preacher agrees with Mrs. Besant in looking on the forensic or reputed aspect of the case, instead of looking to the ethical, which is of necessity its essential element. He grants to both, however, the following four propositions, which he describes as propositions which may be described as forensic, or referring to proceedings of condemnation or acquittal such as take place in earthly courts of justice, expressing no certain truth but only our imperfect effort to arrive at it. They are, however, necessarily disjoined from ethical conditions in so far as they have no fixed relation to them:

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFINITIONS.

"1. That the 'sinner,' that is to say, man, taken generally, is liable to penalty, for sin ingrained and sin committed.

"2. That the Son of God, liable to no penalty, submits Himself to a destiny of suffering and shame.

"3. That by His life and death of suffering and shame men are relievable, and have, upon acceptance of the Gospel and continuance therein, been actually relieved from the penalties to which they were liable.

"4. That as sin entails suffering, and as Another has enabled the sinner to put all penal suffering away, and, in effecting this, and for the purpose of effecting it, has Himself suffered, this surely is in the full sense of the term a vicarious suffering, an atonement, at-onement, vicariously brought about by the intervention of an innocent person."

MR. GLADSTONE'S CREED.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeds to propound twelve propositions which may be considered as embodying his latest views as to the relations between God and Man:

"1. We are born into the world in a condition in which our nature has been depressed or distorted or impaired by sin; and we partake by inheritance this ingrained fault of our race. This fault is in Scripture referred to a person and a period, which gives definiteness to the conception; but we are not here specially concerned with the form in which the doctrine has been declared.

"2. This fault of nature has not abolished freedom of the will, but it has caused a bias toward the wrong.

"3. The laws of our nature make its excellence recoverable by divine discipline and self-denial, if the will be duly directed to the proper use of these instruments of recovery.

"4. A Redeemer, whose coming was prophesied simultaneously with the fall, being a person no less than the Eternal Son of God, comes into the world, and at the cost of great suffering establishes in His own person a type, a matrix so to speak, for humanity raised to its absolute perfection.

"5. He also promulgates a creed or scheme of highly influential truths, and founds therewith a system of institutions and means of grace, whereby men may be recast, as it were, in that matrix or mold which He has provided, and united one by one with His own perfect humanity. Under the exercising forces of life, their destiny is to grow more and more into His likeness. He works in us and by us; not figuratively but literally. Christ, if we answer to His grace, is, as St. Paul said, formed in us. By a discipline of life based on the constitutive principles of our being, He brings us nearer to Himself; that which we have first learned as lesson distills itself into habit and character; it becomes part of our composition and gradually through Christ, ever neutralizing and reversing our evil bias, renews our nature in His own image.

"6. We have here laid down for us, as it would seem, the essentials of a moral redemption; of relief from evil as well as pain. Man is brought back from sin to righteousness by a holy training; that training is supplied by incorporation into the Christ who is

God and man; and that Christ has been constituted, trained, and appointed to His office in this incorporation, through suffering. His suffering, without any merit of ours, and in spite of our guilt, is thus the means of our recovery and sanctification. And His suffering is truly vicarious; for if He had not thus suffered on our behalf, we must have suffered in our own helpless guilt.

"7. This appears to be a system purely and absolutely ethical in its basis; such vicarious suffering, thus viewed, implies no disparagement, even in the smallest particulars, to the justice and righteousness of God.

"8. It is not by any innovation, so to speak, in his scheme of government that the Almighty brings about this great and glorious result. What is here enacted on a gigantic scale in the kingdom of grace only repeats a phenomenon with which we are perfectly familiar in the natural and social order of the world, where the good, at the expense of pain endured by them, procure benefits for the unworthy. The Christian atonement is, indeed, transcendent in character, and cannot receive from ordinary sources any entirely adequate illustration, but yet the essence and root of this matter lies in the idea of good vicariously conveyed. And this is an operation appertaining to the whole order of human things, so that, besides being agreeable to justice and to love, it is also sustained by analogies lying outside the Christian system, and indeed the whole order of revelation.

"9. The pretexts for impugning the divine character in connection with the redemption of man are artificially constructed by detaching the vicarious efficacy of the sufferings of our Lord from moral consequences, wrought out in those who obtain the application of His redeeming power by incorporation into His Church or Body. Take away this unnatural severance, and the objections fall to the ground.

"10. And now we come to the place of what is termed pardon in the Christian system. The word justification, which in itself means making righteous, has been employed in Scripture to signify the state of acceptance into which we are introduced by the pardon of our sins. And it is strongly held by St. Paul that we are justified by faith (Rom. iii, 28, v. 1), not by works. Were we justified, admitted to pardon, by our works, we should be our own redeemers, not the redeemed of Christ. But there are further and unwarranted developments of these ideas, which bring us into the neighborhood of danger.

"11. I have said that, when the vicarious sufferings of Christ are so regarded that we can appropriate their virtue, while disjoining them even for a moment from moral consequences in ourselves, we open the door to imputations on the righteousness of God. But the epoch of pardon for our sins marks the point at which that appropriation is effected, and if pardon be, even for a moment, severed from a moral process of renovation, if these two are not made to stand in organic and vital connection with one another, that door is opened through which mischief will rush in. But in Holy Scripture there is no open-

ing of such a door; no possibility of entrance for such an error.

"12. Pardon, on the other hand, has both a legitimate and a most important place in the Christian scheme. What is that place? and what is pardon itself? Is it arbitrary and disconnected from the renewing process, or is it, on the other hand, based upon a thorough accord with the ethical and the practical ideas which form the heart of the scheme? Is it like an amnesty proclaimed by some human, probably some revolutionary government without any guarantee or condition as to the motives it will set in action, or is it the positive entry of the strong man into the house which he is to cleanse and to set in order, while he accompanies his entry with a proclamation of peace and joy founded upon the work which he is to achieve therein?"

NOT PERFECT, BUT PERFECTIBLE.

Incidentally in discussing this question, Mr. Gladstone expresses, by-the-way, his belief that the human nature of Christ was not perfect, but perfectible, alleging in defense of this, what some will regard as heresy, the statement of Luke, that Christ "Grew in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." Referring again to the Incarnation, he says: "The Incarnation brought righteousness out of the region of cold abstractions, clothed it in flesh and blood, opened for it the shortest and the broadest way to all our sympathies, gave it the firmest command over the springs of human action, by incorporating it in a person, and making it, as has been beautifully said, liable to love.

"Included in this great scheme, the doctrine of free pardon is not a passport for sin, nor a derogation from the moral order which carefully adapts reward and retribution to desert, but stands in the closest harmony with the component laws of our moral nature."

THE TEACHING OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

It may be interesting, in view of Mr. Gladstone's attempt to restate the doctrine of the Atonement, to compare his propositions with the formula with which the various Churches have endeavored to express what they considered to be the truth of the matter. First let us take Mr. Gladstone's own Church, and this is what the prayer book says on the subject. Very precise definitions are given in the Thirty-nine Articles: "The second Article says that Christ 'truly suffered, was crucified, dead, and buried, to reconcile His Father to us, and to be a sacrifice, not only for original guilt, but also for all actual sins of men.' The eleventh Article says: 'We are accounted righteous before God only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith.' The thirty-first Article, which is headed 'Of the one Oblation of Christ finished upon the Cross,' tells us 'The Offering of Christ once made is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction, for all the sins of the whole world, and there is none other satisfaction for sin, but that alone.'"

THE CAPTURE OF NIAGARA.

TWO capably illustrated and well-written articles appear in the illustrated magazines on the conversion of the Niagara river's gigantic power to utilitarian purposes. In the October *McClure's* Mr. E. J. Edwards tells of this mighty undertaking under the title, "The Capture of Niagara." He touches on one curious aspect of this most picturesque enterprise, in his opening paragraph, when he reminds us that this work, "which has been in progress alongside the Niagara waterfall for more than four years, is after all experimental, and the capitalists cannot know until the plan is finished, tests are made and the electric power is furnished, whether the undertaking is going to bring them profit, or whether they have paid dearly for their faith."

Ten huge turbine wheels transmit the energy to run ten dynamos each of 5,000 horse-power, or sufficient to run all the manufacturing plants of Buffalo. Another view of the immensity of the undertaking is given in the statement that the 450,000 horse-power to be used would serve to turn the wheels of every manufactory in central New York, to light and heat the cities and towns, and to provide propulsive power for the boats employed in traffic on the Erie Canal.

The most important correlative problem in the extension of this great power-house is the ability to transmit the energy to any distance. The famous young electrician, Mr. Tesla, is certain that the power can be transmitted without too great loss as much as 800 miles, and he thinks it probable that we shall even see vessels propelled from Albany to New York with the energy that is stolen from the mighty Niagara. But at present 15,000 horse-power only is to be utilized and most of that will be delivered in Buffalo.

Niagara's Beauty Not Lost.

Mr. Curtis Brown writes in the September *Cosmopolitan* on the "Diversion of the Niagara," and reassures us as to any doubts we might have of the effect all this machinery work and tunneling will have on the esthetic side of Niagara Falls:

"But no one visiting the Niagara Falls reservations when these great enterprises are fairly begun, or half a dozen years from now, when, perhaps, they will be fully developed, would find any outward and visible sign of them, except the mills along the hydraulic canal basin, which for years have formed a part of the view from Victoria Park.

"There is little danger, also, to the Falls themselves. The vast mass of water speeding over the precipice will suffer but little diminution—three-quarters of a foot, perhaps, not more—in furnishing this immense force to the manufactories of the country. In 1890, the Hon. John Bogart, then State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, in accordance with the request of the Niagara Falls commissioners, made a report in which he estimated that a tunnel having a capacity for discharge of water producing 120,000 horse-power would reduce the depth of the

water at the crest of the American Fall about one inch and four-fifths, and the 500,000 horse-power called for by present plans of both companies will take about nine inches from the Niagara, reducing the average depth of water at the edge of the precipice from six and one-quarter feet to five and one-half feet, certainly not enough to make any noticeable difference in the appearance of the cataract, whose sources of power stretch half-way to the Pacific, and whose strength, ceaselessly put forth, is more than twice as great as the combined energy of every steam engine in North America."

PRACTICAL FLIGHT.

MR. C. E. DURYEA, who describes in *Cassier's Magazine* the most successful of the flying machines that have recently been devised, is convinced that the only real obstacle to practical flight is in preserving the equilibrium of the machine. This obstacle, he thinks, can be overcome just as we have overcome the same difficulty in cycling. In short, he says, "lack of skill alone stands in our way. Every other point has been tried and proven in our favor." The pioneer machine will, he prophesies, be a large kite-like affair with ample surface and even more ample power in the shape of a gasoline motor and screw propeller. It will be provided with a means of guiding, both up and down and sidewise, and it will carry but one operator, who must feel that the machine is almost part of himself. Its speed will be small, probably from 15 to 25 miles per hour, and its angle will be great because of increased stability. Its cost need not be more than that of a small steam launch, while its greater speed and ability to go anywhere will commend it to enthusiastic athletes everywhere. The art of balancing once learned, and fear allayed by usage, improvements will follow. The angle will be decreased and the speed increased. The increased skill, due to a regular use, would probably enable the flyer to manage a machine without a motor or at least with such assistance as his own muscles afford him.

From prophesying Mr. Duryea is led into the realms of imagination. "Busy New Yorkers could spend their nights in the Catskills and their holidays in the White Mountains. Pleasure seekers would find it the most agreeable method of travel. Its high speed, its universal application, its freedom from the common causes of accident, such as snags, washouts, broken rails, burnt bridges and collisions, and its cleanliness would combine to make it a popular means of transit. Fifteen years marks the history of the bicycle as it grew from an athlete's means of amusement to the busy man's vehicle. Half that time has seen the electric street car displace the horse. Is it unreasonable to think that before many years the flying machine will have placed itself by their side as a means of transit? With a public not only awaiting such an invention, but always eager to increase their speed of travel, and an article that will advertise itself as nothing before was advertised, the business man has but to offer the goods and reap the reward."

Two Notable Machines.

Aërial navigation is also the subject of an article by Professor Frederick T. Barnum, F.R.A.S., in *Home and Country*. Of the many clever flying machines that have been constructed, notably those by Stringfellow, Moy, Tatin, Lilienthal, Wellner, Langley, Maxim and Hargrave, Professor Barnum regards Langley's and Wellner's as the most rational.

Professor Langley's consists of a torpedo-shaped carriage with ribs of steel and aluminum and covered with asbestos. This carriage is about 15 feet long, and its greatest diameter is about a yard. Two great silken wings are placed at an angle of about 40 feet. The ship is propelled by two twin screw propellers at the rear of the vessel, which are driven by a compact one horse-power steam engine.

Professor Wellner's machine is of a new type. It is a combination of the principles of the screw and kite air-ships, and while combining the advantages of both, has apparently none of their drawbacks. "The new air-ship has been named the sail-cycle, and consists of two or more sail-wheels, not unlike the paddle wheels of a ferry-boat in general appearance. The sails revolve around horizontal axes in a somewhat eccentric circle, since the sails are automatically raised when they reach the highest and lowest point of the circle, thus forming a kite-like surface, which compresses the air below it. At the same time the screw-like stiffening ribs of the sails act as the propeller of a steamboat in sending the air-ship forward.

"The carriage is torpedo or cigar shaped, and carries the motor, fuel, and passengers. If Wellner's theories prove correct, two sail-wheels of five yards diameter and five and a half yards in width, each wheel having six sails, will support a twenty horse-power steam engine, fuel, and two passengers in the carriage. The wheels will revolve at a velocity of one hundred and eighty revolutions a minute, giving a velocity far exceeding that of a railway train, and capable of supporting a weight of over two thousand pounds. The larger form of sail-cycle has six wheels, and if provided with an eighty horse-power motor, one hundred and thirty-five revolutions of the sails a minute will lift over seven thousand pounds of weight.

"It is interesting, also, to know that a working model of this new air-ship has recently been examined by the War Department of Germany, and has caused great excitement in military circles. In Vienna, still greater interest has been aroused, and already 100,000 gulden have been subscribed to hasten the construction of an air-ship of this kind.

"Whether in this invention we have really solved the vexed question of aërial navigation remains to be seen; able scientists seem to think this is the case, however, and can look forward to a practical test, not of a model, but of the air ship itself, with eager interest."

The Results of Mr. Maxim's Experiments.

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, who describes in the *North American Review* the series of experiments he has

recently made with his "air ship," thus sums up the results of his efforts: "I have demonstrated that a good and reliable motor can be made with sufficient power for its weight to drive a flying machine, that a very heavy flying machine may be made to raise itself in the air with water, fuel, and three men on board; and that it may lift, in addition to all this, 2,000 pounds. It now only remains to continue the experiments with a view of learning the art of manœuvring the machine; and for this purpose it will be necessary for me to seek some large, open, and level plain, and to commence by making flights so near to the ground that any mistake in the steering cannot result in a serious mishap."

THE MANUFACTURE OF CANE SUGAR.

THERE is a good article in the *Southern Magazine* describing the methods of manufacturing cane sugar. Mr. Reginald Dykers, who writes it, says there are about 200,000 acres in Louisiana already given up to this industry, the production having risen from about 200,000 hogsheads in 1890, to 420,426 hogsheads almost immediately after the sugar bounty was put on. He tells us that the State of Louisiana contains ground more than sufficient to supply the whole of the United States with the requisite amount of sugar needed for consumption. But he does not look forward to any such destiny for the agricultural interests of that State. He gives the following clear description of the sugar making processes:

"In October there is a brave marshaling of clans throughout the sugar belt. The hoarse whistles of the factories and the sooty banners floating from their lofty stacks, give to the whole district an air of gleeful animation. Migratory bands of negroes, some from the adjacent cities and towns, and some from more distant regions, put in their appearance to lend a hand in the stupendous task of harvesting the crop. The capacious maws of the mills must be supplied with a constant stream of cane, and night and day the fires glow redly beneath the boilers, the steam hisses fitfully as it drives the huge pistons to and fro, and sends a tremor through all the vast anatomy of the sugar-house.

"The cane, when it falls in the fields beneath the sharp edges of the cane knives, is deftly loaded on carts, the leaves and tops having been already torn off with a hook-like arrangement on the back of the knife. If the factory is at a considerable distance, there is usually railway communication of some sort, and the carts are driven to the track, where their contents is transferred to the cars and whirled away to the mill. Where the field is not very far from the sugar-house the carts are driven right up into the yard and their loads dumped there, to be fed directly to the carrier, which is an endless belt or conveyor running from far out in the cane shed to the very jaws of the mill, into which it discharges its burden. Sufficient cane must be brought in during the day to supply the factory during the night, hauling in the dark, being of course impracticable. The canes are

spread on the carrier with as much care as possible, in order that the feed may be comparatively even, and a strict watch is kept for any bits of iron, such as links and coupling pins, which have a penchant for secreting themselves in the mass, sometimes with the most disastrous consequences to the mill rollers. Almost all mills are equipped with a hydraulic pressure regulator, which allows them to give way to such substances. This device is of untold value. A practice which is fast gaining ground among the Louisiana factories is to put directly in front of the mill a machine with corrugated rollers, which tears and shreds the cane, rupturing the juice cells and admitting of a considerably higher extraction than could be otherwise obtained. A mill of good average capacity usually succeeds in extracting about seventy-five per cent. of the juice in the cane, but there are high type mills, having six and nine rollers, which give better results.

"When the juice pours from the mill into the receptacles prepared for it, it is then, in most factories, bleached and purified through the agency of the fumes from burning sulphur. This is done by permitting it to flow slowly through a tank or box filled with the fumes from a furnace beneath. Sulphured juice is extremely acid, and before it can be boiled it has to undergo what is called clarification, a delicate process, the correct performance of which requires a great deal of skill. Taken as a whole, the operation consists in adding to the juice sufficient lime to bring it to the point of neutrality and eliminate the acids and impurities which it contains."

OUR PASSENGER TRAINS AND ENGLAND'S.

THE October *Scribner's* begins with an excellent article by Mr. H. G. Prout, on "Railroad Travel in England and America," this being the first of two essays which were the results of that gentleman's special investigations in England for *Scribner's Magazine*. Mr. Prout has evidently made too careful a study of the subject to be able to hit off in a sentence the relative advantages of passenger service in the old and the new world. In England he finds the most striking quality of efficiency in the railroads as far as the quantity of work is concerned. In 1892, he says, English railroads carried 67,200 passengers per mile of railroad work, and ours carried 4,900. Though so much more was accomplished in equal space, English railroads are far more safe than those of the United States, for in the half dozen past years the latter killed sixteen times as many passengers as the former in proportion to the number carried. However, Mr. Prout reminds us that the journeys averaged so much longer in the United States that it is a little unfair to judge of this comparison without qualification. "Relatively to the total train movement of all kinds, which is a rough basis of comparison, but fairly just, the United States killed four and a half times as many persons as the English in six years." So it is undoubtedly safer to travel in England than in America; and it should be, for their railroads cost five times as much per mile as ours have cost.

But, notwithstanding this greater cost, the English rates seem on the whole to be lower. Mr. Prout makes an elaborate comparison of rates on the two sides of the Atlantic, and comes to the conclusion that, exclusive of commutation tickets, "the English fares for those who are willing to pay for special comfort are a good deal higher than ours; but for the 90 per cent who go in day coaches here, and third class there, the English fares are actually lower."

WE DIVIDE THE GLORIES OF SPEED.

"Neither England nor any other country in the world has any trains as fast for the distance as the Empire State Express, which runs 440 miles at 50.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, including four stops; or as fast for the distance as the defunct Exposition Flyer of last summer, which ran 964 miles at 48.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, including nine stops."

In other fast special runs, such as the trip over the New York Central to Buffalo, 436 miles, at 59.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, including three stops, and over the same road and in 1893, 80.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles at 68.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, no stops—we also seem to lead our Transatlantic cousins. In the matter of very short distance spurts, too, we are clearly first, having records on two different railroads of runs of from 1 to 4 miles at speeds of from 90 to 103 miles an hour. Mr. Prout considers the record of 112 miles an hour as apocryphal. "But the public is served by the amount of high speed that can be had every day under normal conditions, and here England leads the world, with the United States second, but far in the rear, and all other countries out of the race entirely." It was found in 1889 that in England there were 63,000 miles run every day at 40 miles an hour or more, and in the United States there were 14,000.

THE MATTER OF COMFORT.

Mr. Prout admits this to be largely a matter of opinion, but in examining into the number of trains serving the great centers he finds, as we should expect, the English leading, and in point of punctuality he also gives the palm to England, although disclaiming any scientific basis for the decision.

The shorter English passenger carriage, without end platforms, and entered by side doors, contain four compartments, each of which seats six, eight or ten persons, according as to whether the cars are first, second or third class. Mr. Prout considers them well lighted, rather irregularly heated and upholstered in much better taste than our own very artistically ornate ones. His most pungent criticism on the score of comfort is in the matters of privacy and of the prison-like restrictions to the compartments.

"When the American first finds himself shut in a tight little compartment on a train scheduled to run two hours without stopping, at a speed of fifty miles an hour, he will probably wonder what under the sun he is going to do in case of an emergency. Much more will the shy and respectable American female wonder, because for two hours one gives himself up irrevocably to fate, so far as fate is held in that compartment. The surrender is complete and humiliating."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

M. JULES SIMON, the well-known French man of letters, and one of the most important members of the Peace Society, gives in the August *Revue de Paris* a sympathetic sketch of William II as seen by him during his late visit to Berlin. What struck the old Frenchman most was the Emperor's extreme frankness and honesty of manner.

AN IMPERIAL RECEPTION.

Of the Imperial Palace and of a reception given by the Emperor and Empress he gives an interesting account: "The Emperor stopped and said a few words to me, as did the Empress, a rare favor which made me at once acquire a certain importance to those round me; then a message was sent to ask me to walk alone behind the Emperor and to sit at his right hand." But far more interesting than this banquet were the conversations held by M. Simon with William II at one of the latter's small private parties, which are held once a week, and when only intimate friends are received. On this occasion M. Simon was again asked to sit by the Emperor. "I never saw him excepting in uniform. On the occasion of which I am writing he wore a white Hussar costume, and with his tall, slight figure looked like a young officer. . . . His countenance is agreeable, his manner affable and kindly; and his nut-brown hair seems sometimes shot with gold." The Kaiser speaks French it seems without the slightest accent and with extraordinary ease, and few, according to the writer of this article, know so thoroughly both ancient and modern French literature. He confided to M. Simon that his favorite novelist was Georges Ohnet, but he has a violent antipathy to Zola. "I know that he has great qualities," said the Emperor, "but it is not to them that he owes his popularity; it is to the moral villainies and dirt with which he poisons his stories. That France should like such a writer gives foreigners the right to judge her severely;" but, observes M. Simon significantly, a few days later Berlin was flooded with the great realist's new work.

William II assured his French visitor that he was a regular family man, and that his happiest evenings were spent in dining quietly alone with his wife and reading aloud to her a chapter of some novel before going to sleep.

M. Simon could not "draw" his host on the question of war, excepting in the most abstract fashion, such as observing incidentally that the man who tried to provoke a war between two great nations would be both a madman and a criminal.

On social questions the Emperor seems to have very clear and decided views, and to be possessed with a very real fear of Socialism. He would like to limit the working hours of women; and when the Labor Congress passed a resolution recommending such a course to be taken, he specially congratulated M. Simon on the part which the latter had taken in the discussion.

M. Jules Simon dined with Bismarck the evening

of the day on which the Iron Chancellor sent in his resignation to his Imperial master, and during the long conversation which they had after dinner, the Prince told his French guest that he intended when in retirement to write his memoirs. M. Simon has done both William II and himself good service in publishing this interesting account of the Emperor of Germany, for his words bear weight, and he is known to have been at no time of his long life a courtier.

LEONARDO DA VINCI A PIONEER IN SCIENCE.

THE marvelous achievements of Leonardo da Vinci in the field of scientific discovery are reviewed in the current *Monist* by Prof. William R. Thayer, who likens da Vinci's sensations at the dawn of scientific truth to those of Adam when beholding for the first time the break of day (supposing that Adam's creation had been completed by night).

"To Leonardo the world unfolded itself in almost equal freshness, as it would to all of us if custom did not dull our perception. It was, indeed, a new world!

"The mediæval had looked and seen only the handiwork of Satan,—a chaos from which issued spasmodic miracles and caprice—a prison, in which the soul was detained for a few mortal years before it flew heavenward. Leonardo looked upon this world and saw in it a divine creation, a cosmos of law, a home every nook of which had revelations for the soul. Like the Scandinavian god who could hear the grass grow, his senses were preternaturally keen. He penetrated the cuticle of things; nature lay transparent to his gaze. He saw the ebb and flow of cause and effect. In the least phenomenon he discerned the principle linking it to a class; in every object, in every creature he beheld the end of a clew which led back and up to the infinite. Thus almost at the beginning of the new age he was the man whom Nature took into her confidence. To him she granted an apocalyptic vision of her secrets.

TRUE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

"Subsequent investigators have gone further. Every acre of the domain of science whose hither boundaries he explored is now occupied by a specialist. But none has surpassed him in the highest qualities of a man of science—patience to analyze special facts without prejudice, and power to deduce general laws after having accumulated sufficient information. His were the qualities and the methods by which alone mankind are slowly rationalizing the world in which we live. Less than any other man who died before our century would he be surprised at the advance in science and at the mechanical inventions of which we boast; for he had, what many men think they have, but have not, a vivid sense of the infinitude of the natural world and of the incalculable possibilities of human achievement. 'What is that,' he asks, 'which does not give itself to human comprehension, and which, if it did, would not exist? It is the infinite, which, if it could so give itself, would be done and ended.'"

A GREAT PRINTER.

The Plantin-Moretus Museum.

IN *Velhagen* for August Herr Friedrich Schaar-schmidt has an account of the Musée Plantin-Moretus, at Antwerp, and a sketch of its famous founder.

THE ARTIST-CRAFTSMAN.

Christoph Plantin, who was born near Tours in 1514, first took up printing at Caën, and did not find his way to Antwerp till 1549. The city on the Scheldt was then the centre of commercial and intellectual life for the North of Europe, and here, it would seem, Plantin's first occupation was rather bookbinding than printing, just as his former master, Robert Macé, the printer of Caën, was bookbinder to the university in his city. At any rate, Plantin in his first years at Antwerp did bookbinding and displayed great skill in making articles of leather—boxes, cases, etc.—which he decorated with gilt and inlaid work, and turned out in a state of perfection hitherto unknown in that country.

HIS FIRST PRESS AT ANTWERP.

Soon misfortune came, and Plantin's attention was directed to bookselling and the art of printing, as a more practical mode of earning a livelihood. According to his son-in-law, Jan Moretus, Plantin one evening was taking a box that had been ordered to Cayas, the Secretary to Phillip II of Spain, when some men, mistaking him for some one else, attacked him and he was severely wounded in the arm. But he was glad to escape with his life, and the weakness of his arm which was the result of the encounter proved such a hindrance to him in his handicraft that he decided to set up a printing establishment. He had already opened a shop in which he sold books and his leather wares. The first book which he printed was a small octavo volume, "*Giovanni Michele Bruto, La institutione di una fanciulla nata nobilmente, 1555,*" and it was followed in rapid succession by books of the greatest variety till 1562, when another serious interruption in the master printer's career took place.

A PARIS HOUSE.

During the Inquisition, Plantin was suddenly accused of publishing an heretical book, "*Briefve instruction pour prier,*" and by order of the Regent, Margaret of Parma, a search was made in his house, and three of his works were seized. He fled to Paris, and refused to return till a thorough inquiry could prove nothing against him. Thus he escaped arrest, but his three unhappy assistants were condemned to the galleys. During his absence Plantin got some friends to sell all his possessions at Antwerp, and in the mean time he started a bookshop at Paris, and, it may be, was associated with some printing works there. The following year he was able to return, and four friends joined him in forming a new business, of which he himself became head.

THE THREE SONS-IN-LAW.

Plantin's only son died young, and as he had five daughters, three of whom became wives to three im-

portant members of the business, it was evident that the founder of the celebrated printing establishment must look to his sons-in-law to carry on the work of his life. Franz van Ravelingen, a man of great learning, was chief proof-reader, and to him Plantin gave his eldest daughter Margaretha. The second daughter, Martine, was the wife of Jan Moretus, who became the foreign representative of the Antwerp house, chiefly at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he attended the fairs regularly. Ravelingen was more of a scholar, having been a professor at Leyden University, but when a branch was opened at Leyden in 1583 Plantin intrusted him with the management of it. A third son-in-law was Egidius Beys, who married Magdalena, Plantin's third daughter, in 1572, but from 1567 he had been manager of the Paris business. Moretus, besides being foreign representative, had charge of the bookshop in the neighboring street, and as he was the most closely associated with the master he naturally was the son-in-law who was best initiated in the ideas of his father-in-law. He therefore became the real successor to Plantin, and the business remained in his family till 1876.

THE POLYGLOT BIBLE.

So far back as 1566 Plantin had made up his mind as to what should be the great work of his life—a *Biblia Polyglotta*, and events were greatly in his favor. The Reformation was directing scholars and others to the sacred writings, and Frankfort and even Heidelberg were ready with financial support for such an enterprise; but it was Cayas, his former patron, who made Plantin known to Cardinal Granvella, and King Philip, acting on the advice of the Cardinal, commissioned the printer to execute the work. Besides an extraordinary sum of money, Philip sent Arias Montanus, his court chaplain, as a scientific and religious superintendent, and the eight volumes were put through in the most perfect style, 1569-1573. In recognition of these services Philip appointed Plantin sole printer of church books for all countries under the Spanish Crown, and in the centuries which followed this was the staple work of the Plantin-Moretus press.

This success did not enable Plantin to amass a fortune, and in 1583 we see him a bankrupt, leaving the Antwerp house with Jan Moretus, while he founds another house at Leyden, which Ravelingen afterward conducted when his father-in-law returned. Plantin died at Antwerp in 1589, and no more fitting motto could have been chosen for his printer's mark than that which had been his life motto—*Labore et constantia*.

THE MUSÉE PLANTIN.

In 1876 the city of Antwerp purchased the Antwerp house for \$240,000, and out of it was created the Musée Plantin. It was a two-story house, built in 1761 by Franz Moretus on the site of five small houses, and the entrance is from the Friday Market Place. Everything in the museum has been arranged as far as possible as it was under the printer's

management, and everything of interest in the place has been faithfully preserved. In the shop, for instance, there are the scales for weighing gold pieces, the catalogue, and the "Mother of God" over an inner window looking into the counting house. In the sitting room there is some beautiful oak carving, and among other things three clavichords which bear testimony to the taste of the owner.

Several rooms were set aside for proof-reading, so that authors could make their corrections undisturbed. One of these is called the room of Justus Lipsius, one of the few authors paid a salary by his publisher, and a portrait of the scholar hangs in the room. There are ten portraits by Peter Paul Rubens in the house. To many the type-founding room, the founts of type, and the printing presses will have the greatest interest. In 1565, Plantin had seven presses; ten years later, fifteen were in use; and in 1572, twenty-two; whereas Stephanus, the famous Paris printer, never had more than four going. *Velhagen* gives us a plan of the building, with many excellent illustrations of the interior, besides a number of portraits of the leading celebrities of the firm.

WHERE BRYANT WROTE THANATOPSIS.

IN the September *Harper's* Mr. John White Chadwick has an article which he calls "The Origin of a Great Poem," and in which he tells about the surroundings and circumstances in which William Cullen Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis." He has this pretty description of the poet's Massachusetts home:

"In the western part of Hampshire County, Mass., there is an extensive area, some thirty miles square, as yet unspoiled by the invasion of the locomotive and the electric car. The peculiar charm of this region is its road-side loveliness. Here are hundreds of miles up hill and down dale and along the pleasant valleys, for the most part overarched with the lithe branches of the hemlock, beech and maple, but frequently open to the meadows, or to wide views from the ridges of the long-backed hills. This is 'a land of streams,' hundreds of them modest tributaries of the Westfield river, which flows into the Connecticut under another name; but as the Westfield, or the Agawam, it is always beautiful, and the walk or drive along its banks is of all our walks or drives the best, reaching its climax in a five-mile stretch from West Chesterfield toward Huntington, without one house to mar the privacy, the road and river hugging each other all the way, as if they were lovers too. Young people who cannot tell a lie, when asked how long it takes to go round the River Road, as this particular stretch is called *par excellence*, have been known to hesitate, and to give answers varying from three hours to five or six. But the road along the Westfield either way from this for a dozen miles or more is only a little less enchanted and enchanting, and the stretch from West Cummington to East, the main village, is one of the bits that the casual visitor is least likely to forget, and to which the course of men upon familiar pleasure bent most frequently returns."

THE GREATEST LIVING POET OF SPAIN.

SPANISH takes its place with English among the few tongues which may be called world-languages, and the vast extent of Spanish-speaking humanity ought to make us ashamed of our scant knowledge of great modern Spanish writers. We have reason to thank Sir George Douglas for his sketch in the *Bookman* of Gaspar Núñez de Arce, whom he describes as in effect the Poet Laureate of Spain. Núñez has recently received national recognition and coronation as the pre-eminent Spanish poet of the time; and "that his reputation is not confined to the Peninsula is amply proved by the fact that, within the space of six years, over eighty editions of his poems have appeared in the United States, Mexico, Chili and Columbia.

"Gaspar Núñez de Arce was born at Valladolid, August 4, 1834, and his early years were spent at Toledo. Our space does not admit of biographical detail, so it must here suffice to state concisely that he has been in his time journalist, Member of Parliament, Governor of a Province, Under-Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs."

HIS WORKS AND HIS FAITH.

Among his more famous works are mentioned "Gritos del Combate" (Shouts from the Battle), a brilliant and impassioned denunciation of the political evils of the time; "Raimundo Lulio," a romance "of almost unexampled brilliancy;" "The Idyll," "a charming sketch of the love of boy and girl;" "La Pesca" (The Fishing), a tale of homely conjugal love; the "Lamentacion de Lord Byron;" "La Selva Oscura" (The Gloomy Wood), in which Dante tells anew his life story; and "La Vision de Fray Martin" (Vision of Brother Martin Luther), the last two being philosophic poems.

"In politics, Señor Núñez de Arce holds the view of a Moderate Liberal, or as we should now say in this country, of a Conservative. As a philosopher, amid the general overturning of systems, religious and moral, he clings persistently—it may be instinctively, but it would be the height of injustice to say blindly—to a Transcendentalism which nowadays many people would call old-fashioned—affirming whenever opportunity occurs his belief in the personality of the Deity, in the unchangeableness of the moral law, the rights of conscience, the responsibility of the human being and the absolute necessity of an Ideal which shall act, so to speak, as the salt of life and preserve it from corruption.

THE LAST TRIUMPH OF THE ART OF LANGUAGE.

"Never, perhaps, in the whole history of Spanish literature, has the stately and sonorous Castilian language found a worthier wielder. To speak of his style as to the last degree chastened, as scholarly, as recalling the style of Tasso, would be natural, but would convey an erroneous impression. For, though all this it is, the impression left upon the reader's mind is not one of scholarliness, correctness, or refinement, but of nature—of spontaneity, limpidity, and ease. The last triumph in the art of language seems, in fact, to have been achieved."

THE GREAT NAPOLEON ON LOVE.

PERHAPS the most interesting contribution to the French reviews of the month is a dialogue on love in the *Revue de Paris*, which is affirmed to have been written by Napoleon Bonaparte in the year 1791, whilst he was acting as Lieutenant at Valence. M. Masson, who is a great authority on all that concerns Napoleon's private life, vouches for the authenticity of the MS., and explains in a preliminary note that the Des Mazis who played the part of interlocutor in the curious conversation recorded was at the time these pages were written Napoleon's dearest comrade and friend.

"Des Mazis: 'What is love . . . ?'"

"Bonaparte: 'I do not ask for a definition of the passion. I myself was once in love, and have retained sufficient recollection of the feeling to eschew those metaphysical definitions which obscure rather than make clear. I do not deny the existence of the feeling. But I consider the passion injurious to humanity and fatal to individual happiness. Love is full of evil, and Divine Providence could not do the world a greater favor than to deliver us from the passion.'"

"Des Mazis: 'Without love the world might come to an end for all I care.'"

"Bonaparte: 'Do not look at me with such indignation, but answer me truly why, since you have been dominated by the tender passion, have you given up society? Why are you neglecting your work, your relations, your friends? You spend all your day walking about alone, waiting impatiently for the moment when you will see Adelaide. . . . If you are suddenly called upon to defend your country, what will you do? What are you good for? Can one who is wholly influenced by the behavior of another be trusted with the lives of his fellow-creatures? Can a State secret be confided to one who has no will of his own? . . . Ah, how I detest a passion which can thus change an individual! . . . A glance, a hand pressure, a kiss—what are in comparison to them your country or your friends? . . . You are twenty years of age, and can choose between giving up your profession and continuing to act as a good citizen. . . . If you adopt the latter course, you must be ready to do anything and everything for the State—you must take up arms, become a man of business, even a courtier, if the interest of your country demands it. Ah! how ample will be your reward. Time himself will stand still, for your old age will be surrounded by the respect and gratitude of your kind. . . . You enslaved by a woman! . . ."

"Des Mazis: ' . . . No, sir, you have never been in love!'"

"Bonaparte: 'I grieve for you. What! you actually believe that love leads to virtue. Why the passion proves a stumbling-block every step of the way. Be sincere. Since this fatal feeling grew upon you have you ever thought of any pleasures but those of love? You will do good or evil according to how your passion sways you, for you and love are one. As long as the feeling lasts you will be influenced

uniquely by the passion. . . . Yet, you must admit that the duties of a citizen comprise the active service of the State. . . .'"

THE MAGUEY.

A Plant that Furnishes Food, Drink and Shelter.

IN the *Overland Monthly* Mr. Arthur Inkersley has a brightly written article on the maguey, or century plant. Though the maguey also grows in the United States, it is native to Mexico, and its real home is on the highlands of that country, at an elevation of from seven to eight thousand feet above the sea. There are more than thirty varieties of the maguey in Mexico. It is to the native Mexican as the cocoanut tree is to the South Sea Islanders. It yields cloth, food, drink, shelter and useful things of all sorts. The fibres of the leaf are used as thread and twine, and by breaking off one of the sharp thorns in which the leaves terminate, and rolling and twisting together the fibres attached to it, one has a needle and thread ready for use. Ropes made from the fibre are strong and lasting, though they are not quite so good as hempen ones. The pulp of the leaves furnishes a writing material like that from the Egyptian virus. The larger leaves of the plant are used to roof the houses of the poor, and from a leaf folded down its length spouts to conduct away the rain from the roofs are made.

From this plant also pulque, the national drink of the Mexicans, is made. This beverage is produced by fermentation from the sap. It is sweetish in taste and contains about 6 per cent. of alcohol. Its smell is peculiarly sour and rancid. Though an offensive drink to one not used to it, it is said to be wholesome and is believed by its admirers to conduce to good digestion and sleep and an easy conscience.

PEARLS MADE TO ORDER.

IN an entertaining paper by Mr. H. J. Gibbins on "Curiosities of Pearls," in the *Gentleman's*, this striking incident in pearl-making is recounted: "An extraordinary treasure, illustrating the successful manner in which these precious gems can sometimes be produced by the 'strategical process,' was lately shown by the Smithsonian Institute. This was a pearl the size of a pigeon's egg, of an exquisite rose color, and the receptacle containing it was the original fresh-water mussel in which it had been formed. The nucleus of this wonderful stone was nothing more nor less than an oval lump of bee's wax, which had been placed and left for a few years between the valves of the mollusc, which had at once proceeded to coat it with the pink nacre it secreted for lining its shell. The mussel was kept in an aquarium while engaged in its lengthy task. It belonged to a species common in American rivers, and it is suggested that the result of the experiment opens to everybody the possibility of establishing a small pearl factory for himself by keeping a tank full of tame mussels and humbugging them into making 'great pink pearls' for him."

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK SUN.

ONE of the best character sketches that has appeared in the magazines for a long time is the result of Mr. Edward P. Mitchell's endeavors to tell the readers of the *October McClure's* about his chief, "Mr. Dana, of *The Sun*." The editor-in-chief of *The Sun*, who is to-day undoubtedly the first and most picturesque figure in American journalism, could not have had a better biographer than his chief editorial assistant. Though he is anything but an ascetic, the fine old editor's workroom is bare and diminutive and aged in its equipments.

A PLAIN EDITORIAL WORKSHOP.

"In the middle of the small room is a desk table of black walnut, of the Fulton Street style and the period of the first administration of Grant; a shabby little round table at the window, where Mr. Dana sits when the day is dark; one leather-covered chair, which does duty at either post, and two wooden chairs, both rickety, for visitors on errands of business or ceremony; on the desk a revolving case with a few dozen books of reference; an ink-pot and pen, not much used except in correcting manuscript or proofs, for Mr. Dana talks off to a stenographer his editorial articles and his correspondence, sometimes spending on the revision of the former twice as much time as was required for the dictation; a window seat filled with exchanges, marked here and there in blue pencil for the editor's eyes; a pair of big shears, and two or three extra pairs of spectacles in cache against an emergency. These few items constitute what is practically the whole objective equipment of the editor of *The Sun*. The shears are probably the newest article of furniture in the list. They replaced, three or four years ago, another pair of unknown antiquity, besought and obtained by Eugene Field, and now occupying, alongside of Mr. Gladstone's axe, the place of honor in that poet's celebrated collection of edged instruments."

MR. DANA AT SEVENTY-FIVE.

"Into the corner room described there swings nearly every morning in the year a man of seventy-five, looking fifteen years younger; largely built, square-framed, with a step as firm as a sea captain's; vigorous, sometimes to abruptness, in his bodily movements, but deliberate and gentle in his speech; dressed always in such a way that his clothes seem to belong to him and not he to them; with strong brown hands, rather large, which do not tremble as they hold book or paper; and a countenance, familiar to most Americans through portraits or caricatures, whose marked features the caricaturists distort in various whimsical ways without ever succeeding in making the face seem either ridiculous or ignoble. Mr. Dana's full beard is trimmed more closely than in former years. It ranks as snow white only by courtesy; the last strongholds of the pigment are not yet conquered."

Although Mr. Dana never touched a school book until he was nineteen, and though he was forced to leave Harvard on account of trouble with his eyes

before achieving his degree, his tastes and attainments are essentially scholarly. Most languages are at his command, as he impatiently conquers every idiom that seems to him to harbor new and worthy ideas, and his special scientific hobby is botany. Not long after leaving college he became one of the Brook Farmers, and while so entered into his first journalistic experience as the publisher of *The Harbinger*. After the failure of the colony he got a place on *The Chronotype* in Boston, and during the fifty years since has been constantly and actively engaged in daily journalism with the exception of the war years that saw him as Assistant Secretary of War.

This phase of his career Mr. Mitchell describes at length, with several very funny anecdotes of Lincoln and the Assistant Secretary of War. Dana was utilized here as a "pair of eyes." He was constantly at the critical point on the field of battle, and his private dispatches, conveying his clear, shrewd judgment of the men who were leading the Union forces, were of the utmost importance to Lincoln and Stanton.

THE CHRONICLES OF A JOURNALIST'S SALARY.

But it is especially his early career as a newspaper man that interests us nowadays.

"On *The Chronotype*," says Mr. Dana himself, "I wrote editorials on all sorts of subjects, read the exchanges, edited the news, did almost everything, and drew \$5 a week. Then I left Boston to better myself, and came on to New York, where *The Tribune* gave me \$10 as city editor. That was in February, 1847. Along in the autumn I struck, and Greeley made it \$14. So it went on until the French Revolution of 1848. I went to Greeley and told him I wanted to go to Europe for the newspaper. He said: 'Dana, that's no use. You don't know anything about European matters. You would have to get your education before your correspondence was worth your expenses.' Then I asked him how much he would pay me for a letter a week. 'Ten dollars,' he said. I went across and wrote one letter a week to *The Tribune* for \$10; one to McMichael's Philadelphia *North American* for \$10; one to *The Commercial Advertiser* in New York, for \$10; and to *The Harbinger* and *The Chronotype* one apiece for \$5. That gave me \$40 a week for five letters until *The Chronotype* went up, and then I had \$35. On this I lived in Europe eight months, went everywhere, saw plenty of revolutions, supported myself there and my family here in New York, and came home only \$63 out for the whole trip." Mr. Dana had married, in 1846, Miss Eunice Macdaniel, who lived in Walker Street, New York.

"On returning from Europe," Mr. Dana went on, continuing the narrative of his early journalism in the financial aspect personal to himself, "I went back to *The Tribune* at \$20 a week. That and \$25 were the figures for a long time; in fact, until another newspaper offered me \$100. I went to *The Tribune* people and told them I couldn't afford to stay at \$25. They reminded me gently that Mr. Greeley drew only \$50; it clearly wouldn't do for me to get more than he had. So they gave me \$50, the same as Horace had, and

that was the highest salary I ever received on *The Tribune*. I worked for \$50 until I went into the War Department with Stanton."

ON THE TRIBUNE AND THE SUN.

Mr. Mitchell credits his chief with a large part of the success of *The Tribune*, which was achieved under the management of Horace Greeley.

"Dana, with his wider range of intellectual interest, his more accurate sense of news perspective, his saner and steadier judgment of men and events, and his vastly superior executive ability, impressed his own personality upon the journal of which he was one of the proprietors, and more than nominally the managing editor."

The two separated in consequence of an essential disagreement as to the war policy of *The Tribune*. After the war, and a shortlived experience with the *Chicago Republican*, Mr. Dana with his friends acquired the *New York Sun*, the chief editor moved into the little corner room above mentioned, and there he has been ever since, trenchantly keeping alive the good old traditions of a newspaper with a real editor and a real editorial page.

HIS BÊTE-NOIRS: SHAM AND DULLNESS.

Those who read *The Sun* know that some of the best writing that is done in the English language, remembering the aims and conditions of the literature there, is to be found in its editorial and news columns. Mr. Dana is responsible for this.

"His tastes are very catholic. He can tolerate either a style approaching barrenness in its simplicity, or rhetoric that is florid and ornate in the extreme, providing it conveys ideas that are not rubbish. He is continually reaching out for fresh vigor, unconventional modes, originality of thought and phrase. If all of Mr. Dana's staff of writers should happen to be cast in one mold, or should gradually assimilate themselves to a single type, so that there was monotony of expression in his newspaper, he would become uneasy. The first thing that would probably occur to him to do would be to send out for a blacksmith, or perhaps the second mate of a tramp steamship, or what not, to write for *The Sun* in the interest of virility and variety. If the man had good ideas, all right; Mr. Dana himself would attend to the syntax.

"Imagination is a quality for which he has the highest respect, but it must go with sincerity. Dullness he cannot stand. He is as impatient of wishy-washy writing as of cant. He pities a fool and can be kind to him, but he hates a sham; and this hatred, seated in the profoundest depths of his nature, is the key to much that has puzzled some observers of Mr. Dana's professional career.

"He communicates his individuality and methods to those around him unconsciously and by personal force, rather than by any attempt at didactics. No office is less a school of journalism in the sense of formal instruction, or even of systematic suggestion, than *The Sun* office.

"In all of his relations with his subordinates and assistants in every department, Mr. Dana is a model chief. He is true to his helpers, reasonable in his requirements, constant in a good opinion once formed. His eyes are on every part of the paper every day, and they are not less sharp for points of defect than for points of excellence, but his tongue is ten times quicker to praise than to blame. Generous and prompt recognition of good service of any sort, or of honest, although only partially successful, effort, is habitual with him."

THE EMPIRE AWAITING IRRIGATION.

IN the September *McClure's* Mr. Cy Warman gives a picturesque view of the possibilities of the irrigation idea in this, the opening paragraph of his article on "The Opening of An Empire."

"Millions of acres of land are lying idle in western Kansas and Nebraska, in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico and California, wanting only the magic touch of water to make them bloom into a flower garden, and yet producing nothing but lean coyotes, sun-dogs and scenery. One million acres of land, worth \$1.25 per acre, or \$1,250,000, if watered, would bring \$11,250,000. According to the estimates of Major Powell, there are 1,000,000 square miles of these lands which need only water to render them productive. Special Agent Hinton estimates that there are 17,000,000 acres of arid lands which the general government could and should reclaim.

"If we can add 17,000,000 acres to our cultivable domain, we shall increase our capacity for supporting a farming population as much as though we had absorbed one-third of the cultivated land of the United Kingdom, or one-fifth of that of France, or one-fourth that of Germany, or all the cultivated land of Sweden, Norway and Greece put together. We can annex a Canada of our own without asking anybody's leave, and have a million acres to spare. We can have within our own borders as much cultivable land, in addition to our present 208,000,000 acres, as Australia and Holland combined have under cultivation."

And there are special virtues in the irrigated farm, too, aside from the immense extent of the regenerative idea. "The irrigated farm is the only 'sure thing' farm on the face of the earth. Here a man may, for the small sum of \$1 an acre, make it rain or shine on any or all of his acres when he wills. An irrigated farm never wears out.

"There are farms in New Mexico that have been irrigated for 250 years, and they are to-day as good as new. The Pima Indians of Arizona, we are told, have cultivated the same lands for 500 years, and nothing has been applied but the water which freshened and fertilized the fields. In Egypt there are farms 4,000 years old that are kept rich by the new soil and sediment carried to them every season through the irrigating ditches."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

JUDGE COOLEY'S article on "Lessons of Civil Disorders," Professor Peabody's discussion of the question of college-trained preachers, Woodrow Wilson's "Universal Training and Citizenship," and Mr. J. H. Gore's description of the profit-sharing labor unions of Antwerp, have all been reviewed in our department of Leading Articles.

Edward Atkinson, in taking up "Present Industrial Problems in the Light of History," deals with the effect of the factory system, the existence of class feeling, and the dangers from capitalistic and labor combinations. Incidentally he attacks our present naval policy in this trenchant fashion:

WHY SHOULD WE HAVE A NAVY?

"The false principle that commerce is aggressive, and to be dealt with as a war of industries, has even within two years been put into one of its most malignant forms. Three naval vessels of a new type have lately been tested for their speed. They cost \$3,000,000 each. It costs \$800,000 a year to maintain them. What are they good for? Nothing. What are they bad for? Everything. They are worthless even as cruisers, because they can carry but little coal. They are worthless even as battle-ships, because their armor is light. They are worthless for defense in our harbors. Their very name is a disgrace. They are called 'commerce-destroyers.' Their cost was about as great as the whole endowment of Harvard University. The annual cost of maintaining three of this vile type of piratical destroyers is more than the annual expenditure of Harvard University for all its beneficent services. Our danger does not consist now in trusts or trade-unions. It consists in such treason to the very liberty of which we boast as we have embodied in these vessels. I think this phase of ignorance, or worse, is but a passing cloud."

THE PAY OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. George F. Shrady gives some interesting figures relative to the pay of physicians: "The average annual income of a physician in full practice in a large city may be stated as \$2,000, and in the smaller towns and in strictly rural districts \$1,200. Two or three physicians in New York make over \$100,000 each year; five or six range from \$50,000 to \$60,000; fifty from \$25,000 to \$30,000; one hundred and fifty from \$10,000 to \$12,000; about three hundred from \$5,000 to \$6,000; fifteen hundred from \$3,000 to \$3,000; and the remainder from \$800 to \$1,000."

MACAULAY AND CARLYLE.

Frederic Harrison, writing on "Macaulay's Place in Literature," effectively contrasts the brilliant essayist with his pessimistic contemporary, Thomas Carlyle:

"Carlyle was a simple, self-taught, recluse man of letters: Macaulay was legislator, cabinet minister, orator, politician, peer—a pet of society, a famous talker, and member of numerous academies. Carlyle was poor, despondent, morbid, and cynical; Macaulay was rich, optimist, overflowing with health, high spirits, and good nature. The one hardly ever knew what the world

called success; the other hardly ever knew failure. Carlyle had in him the elements that make the poet, the prophet, the apostle, the social philosopher. In Macaulay these were singularly wanting; he was the man of affairs, the busy politician, the rhetorician, the eulogist of society as it is, the believer in material progress, in the ultimate triumph of all that is practical and commonplace, and in the final discomfiture of all that is visionary and utopian. The Teufelsdröckhian dialect is obscure even to its select students; the Macaulay sentence is plain as that of Swift himself. Carlyle's gospel is full of passion, novelty, suggestion, theory, and social problems. Macaulay turned his back on social problems and disdained any kind of gospel. He had no mission to tell the world how bad it is; on the contrary, he was never wearied with his proofs that it ought to be well satisfied with its lot and its vast superiority in all things to its ancestors."

Mr. Harrison is probably safe in his opinion that the general public loves the "brilliant, manly, downright optimist," while the critics take more kindly to the moody and prophetic pessimist; but his other conclusion also holds good, that neither public nor critic has the whole truth of the matter.

Jacob A. Riis makes a strong plea for the establishment of employment bureaus, "to bring work and workers together."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE group of articles on China and Japan in *Corea* have a place among our "Leading Articles of the Month."

The reminiscences of the late Lord Chief Justice of England by the present Lord Chief Justice cannot fail to interest American lawyers, especially those who met Lord Coleridge during his visit to this country a few years since.

A CATHOLIC ON THE A. P. A.

Bishop Spalding, in discussing "Catholicism and Apapism," while severe in his denunciation of the A. P. A., as was to be expected, still takes a hopeful view of the situation: "This outburst of anti-Catholic hatred will pass away, of course. The American people love justice and fair play; they live and let live; their very genius is goodwill to men. They are not bigots or fanatics, or persecutors, but in the meanwhile Apapism is hurtful to the best interests of the country, it diverts attention from the momentous problems which are pressing upon us, it separates friend from friend, it sows the seeds of suspicion and distrust, it makes innocent victims, and is doing all that it is possible to do to verify the saying of a well-known Englishman that the only civilized country in which it is less pleasant to live than in the United States is Russia."

THE ACTOR AS A MAN.

Richard Mansfield makes several pithy observations "Concerning Acting."

"The actor's art will be more widely honored by thinking men when they discover in the actor the unostentatious manners of a simple gentleman. Men will not

blame the actor for eccentricities or idiosyncrasies which he may have inherited, or for which nature or ill health is responsible; they will accept them as they accept them in other friends, but they will be swift to perceive their assumption for a purpose.

"Aside from the personal opinion of individuals the public has no concern whatever in the private life of the actor; it belongs to him as much as it belongs to the lawyer, the painter, the writer, or the architect, or to any other free-born citizen.

"The stage is the actor's studio and gallery of exhibition; away from it his deeds are of no moment, and many actors would be less known and others more popular if the world judged the actor only by his work.

"Society, as a whole, cares very little for art. True art without the humbug is as little tolerated in society as a nude figure."

In the September number, Mark Twain concludes his defense of *Herriet Shelley*.

W. H. Mallock, in discussing "The Significance of Modern Poverty," takes occasion to rebuke social reformers who "accentuate the accidental evils of civilization, so as to make it intolerable to as many persons as possible." In attacking the existing order, says Mr. Mallock, even the most miserable among us lose their main chance of becoming more prosperous.

The Rev. Dr. Blaikie holds that the chief social needs of the Scotch peasantry are connected with the allotment of land. Smaller farms, he says, are everywhere desired.

THE ARENA.

D. R. GARVIN's article on municipal reform is reviewed in another department.

"The Religion of Walt Whitman's Poems" forms the subject of an interesting study by the Rev. M. J. Savage. "When we come to the substance of his message, it must be conceded that it is saturated with religion through and through, to a degree that is hardly true of any other modern writer. People may not like his kind of religion. They may even fear it or hate it. But if religion be a dealing with the deepest and most essential things in our relation to the power manifested in the universe and in our relation to one another, then is he hardly anything but religious. His conception of the universe is that which modern science has revealed to us. He grasps this with wonderful power and accepts it with utter frankness. When we remember that all religions begin with a cosmology, and take their shape from it, we need not wonder that the Ptolemaic religions are not to be found in his Copernican setting. He is not, then, Christian, in the popular acceptance of any of the theologies that claim that title. Of Jesus he everywhere speaks, with insight, with tenderness, with admiration; and the substance of his teaching is in wonderful accord with the chief doctrines of the Man of Nazareth. Indeed, he is more profoundly His disciple than are most of the churches who so strenuously insist on our saying, 'Lord, Lord!'"

Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, writes on "The Election of Senators and President by Popular Vote, and the Veto Power," calling special attention to the encroachments of the executive department. "The weakness of our government is in the overwhelming weight of the executive, and its constant tendency to grow. A popular, strong and ambitious man in the chair would practically exercise all the functions of the government."

Dr. Albert Leffingwell, in seeking "An Ethical Basis

for Humanity to Animals," vigorously attacks the practice of vivisection common in our colleges.

HOME LIFE OF CHILDREN.

Mr. B. O. Flower thus summarizes the practical precepts conducive to the proper home environment of children:

"1. Fill the childish mind with high, pure and attractive ideals.

"2. Familiarize him with the most luminous expressions of the divine which have blossomed along the pathway of time, and give him the essence of the highest thought which they who have scaled the Himalayas of spirituality have given to the world.

"3. Unfold to him the great pages of history which have shaped civilization, and which illustrate the presence and growth of the democratic ideal in the heart of man.

"4. Teach him to draw inspiration and pure pleasure from the beauty of flowers, fields and streams as did Burns, Wordsworth and Whittier, and awaken in him that deep, reverential love for nature and art which is essentially a religious passion, uplifting and onward impelling in its influence, and which at all times inspires moral rectitude; not in a tedious or didactic manner, but by illustrations, stories, and by the example of a clean and holy life.

"Develop the body, train the mind and give to the soul that fine, true culture which will enable it to guide and control every thought, and thus make life a noble epic at once human and divine."

Mr. Walter Blackburn Harte contributes an exhaustive review of the Chicago strike. The paper examines at some length the constitutional rights of the strikers.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

THE admirable account of the work of the Philadelphia Municipal League, by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, is abridged elsewhere for our readers.

The Rev. E. D. McCreary, in considering "Strikes from an Economic Standpoint," comes to the conclusion that the discouragement of capital from investment in enterprises subject to strikes on the part of the workmen employed is an increasing evil, and that the strike itself is nothing less than an "economic boomerang" in the hands of labor organizations.

E. M. Burchard illustrates what is meant by "Economic Co-operation" thus:

"Two boys may co-operate to fill the wood-box with firewood, but they cannot co-operate to divide the nickel which rewards their common toil. This task must be delegated to some one, and it should be discharged in accordance with predetermined rules of equity. Should one boy permanently assume the task of distributing the common earnings, he would begin by taking three cents for himself and giving the other boy two, and he would end with a division of four to one in his own favor; and as he became older he would, doubtless, call out the military in case of labor troubles. The struggle, the brutal fight, the everlasting scramble, for the possession of the wealth created by labor, which goes on unceasingly among Christian and heathen peoples alike, without any regard to right and justice, must give place to a distribution which shall be lawful, orderly, and just. Thus shall we demonstrate the reality of our civilization, now seriously called in question."

Mr. Thomas G. Kittrell, in a prize essay published in this number, makes an able defense of party government,

denying that the political boss and machine are distinctly the outgrowth of party, or its necessary attendants, since "they meet with no hindrance so effective as activity on the part of the citizens which is aroused by vigorous party campaigning."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* is a good number with some very solid papers.

THE COST OF LIVING IN AMERICA.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie writes a brief paper in which he contrasts the cost of living in Britain to America. He maintains that, while wages in England are a little more than half the rate paid in the United States, the cost of living to the workman is cheaper. He enters into considerable detail, and quotes the prices for various commodities, and what is more to the point, mentions the experience of various households which migrate between England and America, the members of which find it is quite as cheap to buy goods in New York as in Glasgow or Liverpool. The American workman, however, has so many more wants than his English brother that he does not make his wages go so far. For rich people America is dearer to live in, but for the poor man who lives on the European scale, Mr. Carnegie thinks the United States is cheaper than the old country.

THE TOMB OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood writes, as Mr. Kossuth once described himself, as a "Death prophesying bird" on "The New Drift in Foreign Affairs," pointing out that his predictions are being fulfilled and that the Triple Alliance tends inevitably to decay. Germany will, he thinks, inevitably gravitate toward an agreement with Russia or France, or possibly both, at England's expense. The result will be "a resolute squeezing of England by Russia and France in regions a long way off from Charing Cross, with the complacent acquiescence of the German powers, and for that matter, with no disturbance (as yet) to the calmer and more up-to-date statesmanship of Great Britain."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN ARMENIA.

Mr. H. F. B. Lynch concludes his paper on the Armenian question by suggesting that "England should seriously exert herself with the Turkish government to secure the appointment of suitable officials to the governorships of Erzerum, Bitlis and Van, and that she should require of them, at least within the area of the plateau, to secure to the Armenians complete immunity from the depredations of the Kurds. On the other hand, the Armenians who inhabit the wilder districts of the neighboring regions might reasonably be expected to draw more closely to the centres of government."

If this is not done, he thinks "it is probable that a solution for the present difficulties will ultimately be found in the constitution of a separate province under definite guarantees."

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN INDIA.

Mr. Joseph G. Alexander, who traveled with the Opium Commission through India, has a very effective reply to Sir Lepel Griffin. He points out that the medical men, who maintained that the use of opium was most beneficial, and should on no account be interfered with, never prescribe it to their patients excepting in the case of disease, and he effectively demolishes the theory that the natives of India would revolt unless a check is placed upon the spread of the practice of opium eating. He writes very strongly on the subject of native opinion,

closing his paper by a very vigorous and timely insistence upon the need of a higher standard of personal morality on the part of Anglo-Indian officers. He says it is still a common belief, in some parts at least of India, that to get drunk is one of the distinguishing marks of the Christian religion. Religious tests have been abandoned for candidates of the Civil Service, but Mr. Alexander suggests that they might be replaced with advantage by a standard of decent living.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE most remarkable paper in the *Fortnightly Review* is Mr. Malato's "Anarchist Portraits," which is dealt with elsewhere.

THE WORK OF MR. PATER.

A very charming literary paper is Mr. Lionel Johnson's tribute to the literary work of his old friend Walter Pater. It is impossible to summarize, but the following sentence will enable the reader to form some idea of the estimate in which he held Mr. Pater: "Charm is well-nigh everywhere in Mr. Pater's work, a golden grace upon the delicate sentences, and a charm that is strangely strong. He stands alone, with no contemporary in any way resembling him; and he recalls no one in the past, though here and there we can catch faint echoes and odors, as it were, from earlier work. From his first essay, down to the praise of Dorian discipline in his last book, Mr. Pater loved the travail of the soul in art; his was something of the priest's, the soldier's abiding consciousness of law and limitation in their lives; orderliness, precision, ritual rigor, were dear to him; and to the strictness of artistic duty he gave the obedience of one under the salutary command of a superior."

OXFORD VERSUS YALE.

Mr. W. H. Grenfell gives a very spirited account of the Anglo-American university sports. It is written in a bright and sympathetic fashion.

Speaking of the political and international aspect of the contest, Mr. Grenfell says: "This match is the first of its kind. We may hope that it will not be the last occasion on which the undergraduate youth of the English-speaking race may meet to try their strength on the greensward and their fleetness on the running path; besides the better knowledge, and we may say also, appreciation of each other, which such an interchange of visits between different countries confers, the bond of athletic rivalry is, and has always been, a strong one, and if anything has been done by this meeting to draw two great portions of the Anglo-Saxon race closer together, Mr. Greenhow will not have run, nor Mr. Hickok put the weight, in vain."

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

"Nauticus," writing on the British naval manoeuvres, scoffs at the partial mobilization which always takes place in July, and which, although partial as regards the ships, is exhaustive as regards *personnel*. What it comes to, he says, is "That, on July 18, you mobilized, in numbers, just less than one-half of the ships which, so far as material was concerned, were nominally ready; and in so doing you practically, as I have shown, exhausted the list of your available officers and men."

He urges that for mobilization to be a real test of the conditions that would prevail in the case of a sudden outbreak of war, mobilization should be tried without notice at another period of the year. He also protests against sticking to the rut of the Irish Channel: "I fail to see why you should not have cruiser manoeuvres in the Atlantic, with Queenstown, Jamaica, Bermuda, and Hali-

fax as your bases for the various squadrons. Or, if time will not serve for that, you may very advantageously take Kirkwall or Lerwick as your northern, and Bantry Bay as your southern base."

BIMETALLISM ONCE MORE.

Mr. J. Barr Robinson replies in an article entitled "Imaginative Currency Statistics" to Mr. Mulhall's article in the *Contemporary* on "Bimetallism in the Mansion House." Mr. Barr Robinson's point of view can be judged from his concluding sentence: "No other solution has been put forward that would in any material degree mitigate the extraordinary industrial, commercial and financial depression, except the restoration of silver to the monetary function which it performed in the world for more than two thousand years. The only policy, therefore, that can seriously be regarded as worthy of adoption by the leading nations is to restore silver to its former function along with gold, and to carry this out by international agreement."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Gladstone's lay sermon on Mrs. Besant's statement of the doctrine of the Atonement. The rest of the number is good and varied.

ARE UNITARIANS CHRISTIANS?

Dr. Vance Smith, replying to Mr. Gladstone's paper on "Heresy and Schism," takes occasion to put in a protest against the calm manner in which Mr. Gladstone and others rule Unitarians out of the Christian Church. After explaining what is the belief of the Unitarians in Christ, Dr. Smith asserts that Christianity is not a system of dogma, but a life of discipleship. He maintains "that it is a mistake and somewhat perverse in these days and altogether inadequate, to conceive of Christianity as in its essence a doctrinal or dogmatic system, however long descended or extensively diffused it may be. That sort of Christianity has, in fact, been the source of untold miseries in the past experience of Christendom."

IN DEFENSE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Mr. Whibley's paper ridiculing the University Extension as a farce, has brought to the defense of the University Extensionists two very capable champions in the persons of Mr. Sadler and Mrs. James Stuart. They go over the field with the confidence born of a detailed knowledge of the facts, and are supported by the approval which has been expressed by competent experts abroad. They naturally speak most of the benefits to those who attend the Extension lectures, but Mrs. Stuart refers to the advantages which have accrued to the universities themselves, and expresses "the conviction that the greatest hope for our universities, those treasure-houses of learning which are the glory of the whole nation, and which many of us love so well, lies in that broadening movement of which the Local Lectures are but one phase."

AN APPEAL TO MONOMETALLISTS.

Mr. J. P. Heseltine once more pleads for silver in a paper, the chief object of which he obligingly summarizes as follows:

"1. That monometallism is a new creed dating from 1873.

"2. That the leaders or exponents of the monometallic creed are, though influential, very few in number.

"3. That of the five whose names are mentioned, one

only, Mr. Bertram Currie, has practical experience of business.

"4. That three only out of the five—Mr. Giffen, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. Lloyd—have published their views.

"5. That silver has practically not fallen in exchangeable value in any part of the world, except as against gold.

"6. That the disregard of the silver standard by England, France, Germany and America, has been to the great disadvantage of each and all of them.

"7. Lastly, to appeal to Mr. Giffen, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Bertram Currie to publish their views as to what advantages England has gained by refusing to promote an international ratio of parity."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE is an agreeable variety in the *Westminster's* bill of fare for this month; and perhaps out of compliment to the season the strenuous purpose which usually dominates is less pronounced. Mr. W. Miller's "Impressions of Greece" are vivid and entertaining. He is enraptured with the scenery, although lamenting that "modern Greece is a land without trees." He finds a tour in Greece as cheap as one in Italy. He reports the Greeks honest, and brigandage extinct except on the Turkish frontier. "Most of Greece is as safe as Piccadilly." The Greek people are thoroughly sound, and all enthusiastic about politics; but politicians are profoundly corrupt. The *Daily News* is their favorite British organ. Athens struck him as one of the most delightful capitals in Europe.

Mr. Lawrence Irwell's elementary discourse on evolution is somewhat redeemed by its concluding list of books to read on the subject. With grim outspokenness Mrs. Hawksley demands as a right for every young woman knowledge of what is involved in marriage. Alice Low treats of Henry Kirke White as a forerunner of Keats, and finds it difficult to decide whether White is a lesser Keats or Keats a greater White. "A Practical Miner" tells from his own observation how English money has been spirited away over American gold mines. Mr. Bellet's review of Mr. Shaw Lefevre's "English Commons and Forests" cites many instructive cases of land grabbing greed checked by the action of the Commons Preservation Society.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE September number of the *New Review* is not exceptionally attractive. Notice has been taken elsewhere of the articles on China and Japan—in which both Sir Edwin Arnold and "Nauticus" forecast victory for Japan—and of Mr. Wordsworth Donisthorpe's rather desultory defense of Anarchy. Contributions to biography are supplied by Lord Lyttelton's hitherto unpublished "Reminiscences of Napoleon's First Days of Captivity on Board H.M.S. *Northumberland*," and by Miss Hall Caine's "Child's Recollections of Rossetti." She never met, she says, a man so full of ideas interesting and attractive to a child. Mr. T. H. S. Escott appeals to the Lords of Dalmeny and Devonshire, with a further glance at Mr. Chamberlain, to reconsider their differences and reunite the Liberal ranks in the common effort to promote social and industrial reform. Mr. Hartley Withers discusses the financial outlook for England. He finds "at the bottom of all the mischief" of recent years "over-financing followed in due course by over-trading." But it is chiefly the wealthier or investing class which has been hit; the

wage-earner has lived merrily. "Certainly, all indications seem to show that the tide is preparing to turn, and that only the state of the commercial nervous system delays the revival." There are two dark clouds on the horizon: The collapse in India, and the demands of labor at home which threaten to drive capital abroad. In a chatty paper on "Sport and Sportsmen," Major Gambier-Parry reckons the annual outlay in England and Wales on fox-hounds and stag-hounds at over \$2,500,000; on horses (hunters) at about the same figure; on shooting licenses at a million and a quarter; on powder and shot "blazed away" in sport also at a million and a quarter.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

MR. CASPAR W. WHITNEY, who has long had charge of the sporting columns of *Harper's Weekly*, begins the *Magazine* for September with an article which many others besides horsemen and hunters will find delightful, on "Riding to Hounds in England," which is illustrated with handsome pictures of the beautiful English thoroughbred hunters in the field and at home. Mr. Whitney's suggestions of the tremendous enthusiasm with which the great hunts are attended and the extensive expenditures involved in keeping up the hounds and stables are quite surprising to the less sportsmanlike American. In Devonshire, it is not unusual to see 1,000 people on foot and in the saddle, following the stag hounds. Estimating 450 to each covert-side, and multiplying this by the number of hunts, 217, he gives the figure of 97,650 folks that are following the hounds every week of England's season of five months! It takes about \$15,000 to maintain a thoroughly first-class pack of hounds for the season. Mr. Whitney tells us there are about 168 packs of fox and 14 of stag hounds in England, 20 of fox and 5 of stag hounds in Ireland, and 10 of fox hounds in Scotland, with kennels holding all the way from 12 to 80 couple each. He stroked the "steel-like legs" of a hunter in Lord Lonsdale's stud for which had been paid \$10,000.

Mr. Julian Ralph contributes one of his very readable papers on the distinctive regions of the Union, selecting this time the picturesque mountain State of West Virginia, whose mountaineers and hunters and circuit riders with their cabins he describes with his customary appreciation of those types. He evidently got into an unusually forsaken part of the community, as he follows his description of the "average typical house" as follows: "I am told that the people never wash their bodies. I judge that the men rarely comb their hair. The women 'slick' theirs over with water and a comb. The children simply 'grow up' in a long juvenile fight against heavy odds of dirt and tangles."

THE CENTURY.

WE have reviewed in another department the article in the October *Century*, "Across Asia on a Bicycle."

Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, wife of the eminent Johns Hopkins professor, and herself a mathematician of much note, contributes a short sketch to the October *Century* on Sophie Germain, a French woman who, while unknown to popular fame, is to be credited with some of the most remarkable researches and discoveries. This young French girl conceived a sudden passion for the science of mathematics, being inspired by an eloquent account of the death of Archimedes, which she found in one of her father's books. "She studied by day and by night. Her family were alarmed at so much ardor, and

endeavored to turn her attention to more ladylike pursuits. They tried the plan of putting out her fire and taking away her clothes at night, but she was found in the morning wrapped up in blankets, absorbed in her studies in a room so cold that the ink was frozen in the inkstand."

She is described as a charming woman, and she must have been if she could say many such things as are credited to her here by Mrs. Franklin. "Fame she defined to be the small space which one occupies in the brain of his neighbors—a definition which Schopenhauer has since repeated. Virtue she looked upon as a sense of order, which the cultivated understanding must admire, even when the heart does not love it."

An editorial article in the "Topics of the Time" broaches the question, "Is Bimetallism Desirable?" and analyzes the statistics of Mr. Mulhall to arrive at an unequivocal negative. The attitude of *The Century* in the silver problem, which shows signs of coming again to the front of political discussion, is finally stated in this sentence: "We cannot preserve our credit, and keep our money so good that all the world will have confidence in our securities, unless we stop this silver agitation, and this will continue as long as unwise talk about bimetallism continues."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the October *Scribner's* we have selected Mr. H. G. Prout's paper on "Railroad Travel in England and America," to be reviewed among our Leading Articles.

In a pleasant anecdotal article by Dr. J. W. Roosevelt, which he calls "In the Hospital," he speaks of the excessive weariness which comes to the hospital physician from the mere positions which his work requires him to assume. "It may not seem that much pain could come from merely standing up for a few hours, and occasionally bending over a bed or table; but if any one not used to it will try the experiment of standing up for three or four hours, during which time he must not walk more than 400 feet or take any exercise to vary the strain upon the muscles save by stooping from time to time low enough to bring the head within a foot of the surface of a rather high bed, he will feel, for a day or two, much as he would had he walked fifteen or twenty miles at a rapid pace, without any previous training save an occasional stroll of half a mile."

Mr. George A. Hibbard tells, betwixt numerous pictures, about Lenox, the most fashionable of American summer resorts. He ascribes a large part of the irresistible attraction which Lenox seems to have for our wealthier members of the 400, to the sense of quietness and rest which the Berkshires offer—a perfect mean between the mountains and the sea.

"The Point of View" has much *esprit* this month. In one of its small *causeries* it suggests:

"But the most startling tendency of the bicycle is its effect upon women. As sure as taxes, or the destruction of the peach crop, or anything that is inevitable, it is about to emancipate that suffering creation from the dominion of skirts. No woman of sense will ever discard skirts altogether. They are far too seemly and becoming for that. But woman has marked the bicycle for her own, and no woman can ride on a bicycle without discovering that skirts have their place and their uses, and that there are times and situations where they are in the way. The habit of sea-bathing has done much to break down the tyranny of women's clothes. Bicycles will do the rest."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE feature of the October *Cosmopolitan* is an elaborate paper on Li Hung Chang by G. T. Ferris, which we quote from in another department, and from the September number we select the article on "The Diversion of the Niagara," by Mr. Curtis Brown, to quote from among our Leading Articles.

"An Auto-Biographical Sketch of George William Curtis," is quite interesting. He speaks briefly of his Brook Farm experience, as follows:

"I was merely a boarder, having made an arrangement of half work, half pay. At Brook Farm I made many of my best friends. I tried all the asceticisms—the no meat, long hair, the loose dress, etc.—but was not a proper member."

Prof. George F. Becker's scientific note on tin ore is not calculated to be highly encouraging to those who have looked for an extensive American production of that metal. While the Appalachian Mountains contain tin deposits throughout their entire length, these ores are in quantities entirely inadequate to return mercantile profits. And in general, Professor Becker says that while a great number of countries contain tin deposits, they are remarkably few in which there is more than a mere trifle. "The one region of the earth which seems to possess an inexhaustible quantity of tin stone is the belt reaching from the Straits of Malacca through the Dutch Islands and Australia to Tasmania."

M'CLURE'S.

THE October *McClure's* is a capital number, with several articles that no one should miss reading. The great *pièce de résistance* is a really brilliant character sketch of "Mr. Dana of *The Sun*," by Dana's editor, Edward P. Mitchell. This we review among the Leading Articles of the Month, as also E. Jay Edward's paper, "The Capture of Niagara." Professor Edward S. Halden's account of "Photographing the Moon at Lick Observatory" tells us that in the new map of Luna made by enlarging their negatives, the wise men at Lick have attained a scale of an inch to seventeen miles!

H. J. W. Dam tells of Dr. Calmette's wonderful experiments in inoculation against snake poison. He has three distinct specifics.

"These are, first, the serum from an envenomed animal by itself; secondly, this serum mixed with chloride of gold or the hypochlorite of sodium or of lime; and, thirdly, either of these chemicals, or, preferably, chloride of lime, used by themselves without serum."

"I have not," says Dr. Calmette, "inoculated any men against snake bites as yet. That is a matter for the future. I must, of course, determine how long the immunity obtained by inoculation endures in the system before venturing to make any predictions in that direction."

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

IN another department we have quoted at length from Mr. Dykers' paper on sugar cane.

The opening article of the September number is a long one by William Sartain on "Art in the South," and he has good traditions to speak of in the connection which Washington Allston, Darley, Audubon, Bingham and Whistler had with the land of Dixey. In fact, in those earlier times the South was, not unnaturally, more prominent in her contribution to art than she has been since. Mr. Sartain thinks that for the future cultivation of our esthetic

tendencies, the South, with its temperament and traditions, presents a field surpassing any other region in America. And he hopes that it "may yet produce a goodly crop of this fine flower of civilization."

Clara S. Brown makes a pleasant contribution from an interview with Joaquin Miller, which is illustrated with a most striking portrait of the poet in his sombrero and inevitable black bearskin. Mr. Miller's patriotism is of a discriminating quality, to judge from these sentences, which succeed an energetic condemnation of California: "I love the climate, and the country, for I made it, but I hate the people. They drove out the Mexicans and Indians, and now they are trying to drive out the Chinese. Hereafter I will employ none but Chinamen, and if anybody molests them, I will shoot him. I will run for Governor of the State, by the gods! and with the Australian ballot to aid me, I will put an end to this cursed persecution, this shooting and looting of innocent Chinamen."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

MR. DAVID D. SLADE tells of a trip made in the White Mountains with Francis Parkman in 1841, the writer being a class mate at Harvard of the historian. This anecdote, taken from a diary made at the time, illustrates Parkman's enthusiastic desire to learn of the countries and scenes of which he wrote at first hand.

"It was during our sojourn of several days at Crawford's Inn, then situated in the very Notch of the White Mountains, that one day, suddenly and unknown to me, Parkman left early in the morning, and did not return until evening. His clothing was badly torn, his fingers were lacerated, and his legs showed injuries which had been caused in almost superhuman exertions in the preservation of his life. After walking down the Saco Valley as far as the Willey House, he entered upon an exploration of the chasm. . . . Climbing over the vast amount of *débris*, consisting of rocky fragments and enormous boulders, brought down at the time when the Willey family was swept away, he arrived at the entrance of the defile with its precipitous sides. Glancing upward, he determined without much forethought to gratify his strong desire to overcome such natural obstacles, and so to test his physical powers, as well as his moral courage."

The opening paper of the September *New England* is called "Newport in the Revolution," and it is illustrated with very pretty scenes about the famous watering place. There is a sketch of Gen. John Paterson, the soldier of the Revolution, and another very appreciative one of Robert Habersham, a young Harvard poet, by Lloyd McKim Garrison.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the October *Atlantic Monthly* we have selected Mr. Fletcher's paper on "The Railway War" to review among our leading articles of the month.

Miss Isabel F. Hapgood contributes to the October number one of her conscientiously descriptive Russian papers on "A Russian Holy City." The Holy City is Kieff, about which it is somewhat difficult to think seriously, if one has ever enjoyed Thackeray's "Cossack Epic." But when one goes to Kieff with Count Tolstoy's family, perhaps the reverential attitude is easier, though Miss Hapgood gives the Count's children credit for a deal of merriment. She finds that it is not unusual for Jews visiting Kieff to be baptized in the Russian State religion. Indeed, certain of these Jews whom she questioned had never had a knowledge of their own religion, a fact which

is not without significance in the great question of the destiny of the Hebrew population of Russia. She tells us the thermometer stood at 120 degrees Fahrenheit on the last day of her stay in Kieff.

Mr. Henry L. Dawes, in his "Recollections of Stanton Under Johnson," concludes with this estimate of the Secretary, which, perhaps, is the better worth quoting because of the very unequal judgments of him that some equally sincere Americans have formed: "From whatever side or by whatever standard he may be measured, he will still remain among the great men of a period which called for and tested great men as none other in our history. Not for what he was, but for what he did, will he be longest remembered. So long as free institutions shall be upheld among men, the record of his labor and sacrifice in their defense will be preserved in the memory of a grateful people."

TWO CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere Napoleon's early theories on love, and Jules Simon's personal impressions of the Emperor of Germany, which are given the place of honor in the current number of the *Revue de Paris*. Coming immediately after, and in curious juxtaposition, is Lord Wolsey's account of the Battle of Waterloo.

M. Spuller discusses at some length Leo XIII's Apostolic letter *Præclara*, which, being made public on the 20th of last June, was, owing to the assassination of President Carnot, comparatively little noticed by the European press. The Encyclical had been looked for with eagerness, for many believed that in it would be found the Pope's last injunctions to his successor. To a certain extent this has been the case, for the Apostolic letter deals more with the future than with the past, yet Leo XIII offers no advice to his successor, and the question of the temporal power is not so much as alluded to in this, his latest utterance. Rather has he devoted himself to analyzing the dissension which reigns among Christians, and in some powerful sentences laments the spread of Islamism in the Eastern world. All this, observes M. Spuller, proves that there is a new spirit abroad in the Church. Leo XIII earnestly desires reunion in place of disintegration, and it is to his own flock that he confides the more pregnant of his hopes and desires, and his appeal for disarmament, addressed to all the governments and nations of the earth, constitutes the finest lines in this the aged Pope's will and testament.

M. de Chavannes, in a summary of what led to the Chinese-Japanese hostilities, recalls the fact that in the year 203 Japan organized a successful expedition against Corea during the reign of Empress Jingū, the Japs' Queen Elizabeth. Four hundred years later took place the Japanese-Corean conflict which gave birth to the legend of "the Weeping Woman Rock," as is called a certain promontory on the Japanese coast. There, according to the chroniclers of those bygone days, a general's wife stood watching the ship which was taking him away to Corea. She stayed so long and so still that gradually she was changed into a stone, and the shape of the rock which immortalizes the pathetic little story bears witness to the truth of the tale.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THE October number closes the forty-fifth volume of this excellent periodical. The opening article of the number is by Prof. E. L. Richards, of Yale, and discusses "The Football Situation," taking a favorable view of the game and expressing the conviction that all present evils connected with it can be removed by the proposed changes. Professor Sully contributes a valuable study of "The Questioning Age" of childhood. An illustrated article by Lee J. Vance describes "The American Champagne District" (the lake region of central New York State). Dr. J. M. French furnishes "Some Lessons from Centenarians," derived chiefly from a study of the Massachusetts registration reports, which reveal the noteworthy fact that during the ten years 1881-90, 203 persons died in that State at the age of one hundred years or over.

ESPAÑA MODERNA.

THIS review has improved considerably since the editor decided to alter its scope and to practically limit the contents to contributions by Spanish authors. The latest number to reach us is a very readable one, in spite of the fact that the subjects are somewhat too Spanish.

The number opens with an article by the Bishop of Oviedo on "Spain in the Bible," in which he discusses the question of the identity of Tarshish with Tartesia, or Tartessos, a city of Southern Spain, with the adjacent country. The writer sums up the evidence very clearly, quoting Scripture, the ancient historians, and modern writers like Lenormant, Bochart and Knabenbauer; he states the data in an interesting manner, and makes the subject interesting even to those Biblical students—no doubt more numerous in England and other Protestant countries than in Spain—to whom it is not exactly fresh. In the Scriptures, Tarshish is evidently a distant region, of considerable wealth and commercial importance, from which the Phœnicians brought silver, iron, tin and lead; this exactly corresponds with Tartesia, where the Phœnicians had a very flourishing colony and an emporium. The references to ships bound for Tarshish calling at Joppa (Jaffa)—as in Jonah i. 3—indicate that it is in the Mediterranean; and from Psalms lxxii. 10, where it is opposed to Sheba and Seba, it is evidently in the West. Historical facts in support of the argument are abundant. There is, however, one point mentioned by Gesenius which the reverend writer does not notice, although the name of Gesenius occurs in a quotation from Lenormant: that the Hebrew *Tarshish* also means a precious stone, most probably the chrysolite—i.e., the topaz of the moderns, which is still found in Spain.

Professor Adolfo Posada writes on "The Education of the King," an important subject for the Spaniards. He is of opinion that it should be on the lines of that given to the German princes, as exemplified in the Emperor Frederick and the present Kaiser. The King "should live as other boys live, doing what they do, feeling as they feel," knowing the qualities and defects of the life led by boys who are not royal, thoroughly understanding the national life as it is outside the high walls of the palace.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

Europe in the Nineteenth Century. By Harry Pratt Judson, Head Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago. 8vo, pp. 343. New York: Chautauqu i-Century Press. \$1.

Professor Judson has written a graphic review of the great events which have crowded the last 100 years of European history, and not of the events only, but of the social, political and intellectual development in which the events have been incidents. The first seventeen chapters of the story find a natural grouping about the French Revolution of 1789, the more general Revolution of 1848, and the reconstruction of Central Europe which began under the Second Empire in France and resulted in the unification of Germany, Italy and Austria. Then follows a concise account of the evolution of the modern British Empire. Four chapters are devoted to Russia and the Eastern Question, and the minor European powers are briefly described. The work concludes with a résumé of the material progress which distinguishes our time, and a statement of the important questions now pressing for solution. The reader who desires a world-view of the nineteenth century at the dawn of the twentieth will find in Professor Judson's little book the whole picture admirably perfected. Typographically, the book is one of the finest products of the Chautauqua Press. The illustrations, portraits and maps are numerous and excellent; they serve to enforce, as well as to enliven the text. The book forms a part of the required reading for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle during the coming year. Members of the Circle will find it anything but dull reading.

Providential Epochs. By Frank M. Bristol, D.D. 12mo, pp. 269. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curtis. \$1.25.

The epochs which Doctor Bristol has chosen are those of "The Renaissance," "The Reformation," "The Discovery of America" and "The Settlement of Our Country." These he describes and analyzes, paying particular attention to the biographical and the moral aspects of history. Doctor Bristol writes in a vigorous, direct and very readable style. The book is the outgrowth of a series of lectures for Christian young people and the author aims "simply to furnish an incentive to the more thorough study of those events which had ever seemed to him demonstrative of the history-shaping activity of Divine Providence." There are fifteen or twenty full-page illustrations, including portraits of Luther, Melancthon, Savonarola, Michael Angelo, John Wesley and other men eminent in history.

An Introduction to the Study of Society. By Albion W. Small, Head Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, and George E. Vincent, Vice-Chancellor of the Chautauqua System of Education. 8vo, pp. 384. New York: American Book Company. \$1.80.

This is the first elementary text-book on the subject of sociology designed for college use. The increasing interest in this branch of investigation throughout the country fully justifies the publication of such a manual. While the authors acknowledge indebtedness to all the leading scientific writers in this field of research, the reader will discover in the method and make-up of the book much that is decidedly original. The familiarity of the facts discussed will cause surprise, we imagine, to more than one student. The simple way adopted in tracing the natural history of a society—beginning with the family on the farm and advancing through the successive stages of "rural group," village, town and city to the most complex social organization, is interesting as well as enlightening, and the description loses nothing in force from the absence of pedantry in the method employed. The book is in truth a "laboratory guide" to the study of society.

Socialism: The Fabian Essays. Edited by G. Bernard Shaw. 12mo, pp. 263. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. 75 cents.

A new American edition of a book that has had a great influence in the development of English socialism. The introduction by Edward Bellamy commits the American "nationalist" party to an even more radical programme than that proposed by the Fabian Society. Most of the modern British

socialists represented in this volume of essays would apportion the product of human industry according to the relative value of the workers' services, thus keeping up the economic distinctions of the present day. "Nationalists, on the other hand, would absolutely abolish these distinctions and the possibility of their again arising, by making an equal provision for the maintenance of all an incident and an indefeasible condition of citizenship, without any regard whatever to the relative specific services of different citizens." We question whether many Americans would go as far as this.

The New Time. By B. O. Flower. Paper, 12mo, pp. 182. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 25 cents.

The papers which make up this little volume have all appeared in the *Arena*, and most of them, we believe, have received notice in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. The main purpose for which they were published—to encourage the organization of "Unifying for Practical Progress"—is a deserving one, and it is gratifying to note that the plan is in operation in several cities and towns, while there are many indications of future success in the movement.

The Theory of Transportation. By Charles H. Cooley, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 148. Baltimore: American Economic Association. 75 cents.

Dr. Cooley's monograph is written from the sociological point of view; his subject is treated broadly in its relations to political and economic development. Of especial interest is his discussion of the principles governing the location of towns and cities. His exposition of the theory of railroad freight rates is lucid and valuable, and derives added importance from the author's experience as chief of the transportation division of the eleventh census. On the question of government control Dr. Cooley's position is the conservative one.

Principles of Money and Coinage. By Thomas B. Buchanan. Paper, 8vo, pp. 135. Denver: Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade.

The chief interest connected with this pamphlet lies in the fact that it is published by the representative business men's organization of Colorado, with the view of promoting the remonetization of silver. It is a fair presentation of the bimetallic side of the question, and the author is firm in the belief that national legislation, independent of the action of other government, can accomplish free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Know-Nothingism in Rhode Island. By Charles Stickney, A.B. (Papers from the Historical Seminary of Brown University.) Paper, 8vo, pp. 17. Providence: R. I. Hist. Soc.

This monograph includes a full account of the origin, rise and decline of a once famous political movement in the State of Rhode Island. The author's statement on page 14 concerning a so-called "Republican" convention, that the name had not been applied to a new party in 1855, will hardly seem conclusive to persons familiar with the adoption of the name by new party organizations in other States as early as 1854. If his statement is confined to Rhode Island it may be in accordance with the facts. At any rate he seems to have shown that this particular convention favored the principles of Know-Nothingism quite as strongly as it opposed the encroachments of slavery. It would be an interesting task to investigate the relations between the Know-Nothings and the early Republicans in other States.

Slavery in Rhode Island, 1755-1776. By William D. Johnston, A.B. (Papers from the Historical Seminary of Brown University.) Paper, 8vo, pp. 56. Providence: R. I. Hist. Soc.

Mr. Johnston has succeeded in bringing to light many interesting facts relating to the social life of slaves in the later colonial period of Rhode Island history. He shows that the influence of the Church was a potent factor in determining the status of the slave, while the extent of slavery itself was largely determined by the economic conditions of the colony. During this period a sentiment was being developed against slavery which finally led to its abolition.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Discourses, Biological and Geological. Essays by Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

This is the eighth and penultimate volume of Mr. Huxley's "Collected Essays." It contains eleven essays, all but three being popular lectures or addresses to scientific bodies, which bear dates from 1861 to 1876. With that playful air of modesty Mr. Huxley frequently pleases to assume, the great scientist declares that he has not been "one of those fortunate persons who are able to regard a popular lecture as a mere *hors d'œuvre*, unworthy of being ranked among the serious efforts of a philosopher. . . . On the contrary, I found that the task of putting the truths learned in the field, the laboratory and the museum into language which, without taking a jot of scientific accuracy, shall be generally intelligible, taxed such scientific and literary faculty as I possessed to the uttermost."

The Church and the Kingdom. By Washington Gladden. 12mo, pp. 75. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 50 cents.

The Rev. Washington Gladden's prominent and intelligent advocacy of "Applied Christianity" is widely known. His latest publication contains an address upon "The Church and the Kingdom," which gives the author's view of the true relation of religious organization to the broad problem of the regeneration of society. A second address follows, upon "The Law of the Kingdom." Mr. Gladden finds this to be neither pure altruism nor self-interest alone, but the rational and unassailable union of these two forces, according to the fundamental teaching of Christianity: "Thou shalt love . . . thy neighbor as thyself."

Lessons on the Acts of the Apostles. By W. W. Fenn. 12mo, pp. 159. Boston: Unitarian Sunday School Society.

Early Old Testament Narratives. Thirty-six Lessons for Advanced Classes. By W. Hanson Pulsford. Paper, 12mo. Boston: Unitarian Sunday School Society.

These lessons are of interest to the general reader, whether he sympathizes with their spirit or not, as an incorporation into Sunday school instruction of the main conceptions and results of late Biblical criticism. The Old and the New Testaments are here studied largely as records of ancient religions, as giving interesting data in the psychology of the religious consciousness and as offering many noble ethical ideals. Mr. Fenn's book is, in particular, "an attempt to vindicate the substantial credibility of the Acts."

The Bells of Is; or, Voices of Human Need and Sorrow. By F. B. Meyer, B.A. 12mo, pp. 141. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

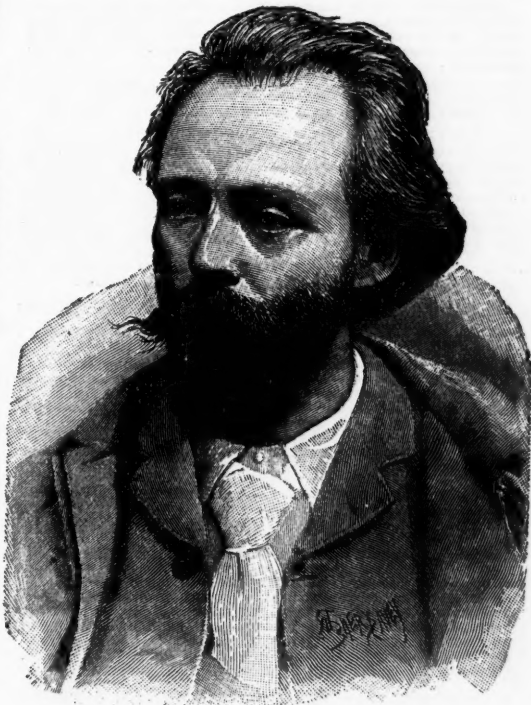
In this little book Rev. F. B. Meyer, a well-known evangelical worker and writer, gives a series of reminiscent chapters relating to his efforts among newly discharged prisoners in Leicester (England). Mr. Meyer's style is simple, not lacking in humor, and to large extent anecdotal. The directly religious spirit does of obscure the spirit of broad human fellowship and philanthropy. A portrait of the author is given.

FICTION.

The Manxman. A Novel. By Hall Caine. 12mo, pp. 529. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Hall Caine has given us in his last novel another of his charming stories with the attractive background he knows so intimately: the sturdy, independent fisher-folk of the quaint little Isle of Man, with their jealous cleaving to ancient customs and privileges. The two main figures of the book are both men, and great-hearted Peter Quilliam towers far up above the intended hero, Peter and Philip Christian are sworn friends from boyhood, the former being the illegitimate son of Philip's uncle. Being *non persona grata* to his would-be father-in-law Peter goes off to Kimberley to mend his fortune, enjoining his friend to watch over his sweetheart during his absence. Katherine Creegan, the miller's daughter, though afterward rather colorless and completely subordinated to Philip and Peter, is a fascinating picture as a girl—a sylvan witch—and some of the daintiest bits of the book are in the descriptions of her youthful life and love. After struggling against the passion he feels to be disloyal to his friend, word comes that Peter is dead, and Philip confesses his love to the girl, in whose heart his image has long ago replaced that of her absent lover. However, he is just about to be made Deemster, and the marriage would mean death to his ambition, an almost prophetic warning

being given him by the remembrance of his father, whose life had been wrecked by just such a *mésalliance*. Peter returns, and Philip makes the fatal mistake of allowing his friend to remain ignorant of what has occurred, while Katherine, unable to contend against the overwhelming pressure brought to bear on her, becomes Peter's wife. By an almost irresistible weight of circumstance, resulting from his first error, Philip is forced into an ever deepening deceit toward his friend, culminating in Katherine's flight. When Peter, having discovered the treachery, goes out with the one idea of killing his former friend, he finds him already apparently dying, and in the revulsion of feeling all his old affection returns. Understanding from the sick man's ravings the whole chain of events he magnanimously condones everything, and having obtained a divorce from his wife, disappears broken hearted. This



MR. HALL CAINE.

gives the chance for Philip's supreme temptation, when he has but to still keep the whole affair secret to obtain the coveted post of Governor, but this time his better self triumphs, and in a most dramatic scene he publicly confesses his guilt, and he and Kate, at last united, go off hand in hand. But to describe a good book thus is to say of a beauty: "She has two fine eyes, and a Grecian nose, and a sweet mouth"—the reader must see the original to begin to appreciate the dramatic action, the clear-cut figures, and the amusing, lovable Manx-folk whom Mr. Caine so skillfully portrays.

Peak and Prairie. From a Colorado Sketch-Book. By Anna Fuller. 32mo, pp. 391. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Of the thirteen short stories composing this volume, six have appeared in various American magazines. All, however, were so prepared as to form a natural, consecutive series. They give a varied and exceedingly animated picture of present-day life in a Colorado health resort and its environment, as it appears to the mind of a studiously artistic observer. The stories are all entertaining, the author treating a humorous, tragic or idyllic subject with equally sure touch. Taken together they bring before us the principal types of humanity which chance and whim and will are collecting to-day in a town which touches the "life of the prairie ranch on the one hand, and that of the mining camp on the other;" and is

with its dominating peak, the goal of so many pilgrims from the East and from foreign lands. The author is to be congratulated that so goodly a volume has followed her well-received "Pratt Portraits" and "A Literary Courtship."

Before the Gringo Came. By Gertrude Atherton. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

Mrs. Atherton in this collection republishes from the magazines eleven stories of Old California, three being "Mission Tales" and a number having to do with the immediate period of American occupancy in the Forties. Mrs. Atherton has utilized artistically material which is particularly rich in picturesque and dramatic elements. Character, custom, natural scenery of great beauty, the clash of opposing civilizations, the inevitable submergence of a proud and passionate race—all these have influence in the total effect of the stories. A number of Spanish songs are introduced. The romance of these pages is largely tragical, and not unnaturally so, with the given conditions. The volume deserves an honorable place in our literature of local historical types, and is a worthy companion to the author's congenial "The Dooms-woman."

Eyes Like the Sea. A Novel. By Maurus Jókai. Translated from the Hungarian. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

This work was crowned by the Hungarian Academy as the best Magyar novel of 1890. It is largely autobiographical, the author being one of the principal characters of the romance, and many of his real experiences as patriot and writer being related. In his preface Mr. E. Nisbet Bain, the translator of the story, states that Jókai may be considered the creator of the modern Hungarian novel, and that his influence has been strong in preserving the "good old novel of incident and adventure" and humor against the fearful billows of pessimism, psychology, naturalism and scientific fiction in general.

The Silver Christ, and A Lemon Tree. By Onida. 32mo, pp. 235. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Of the two stories composing this volume the second is much the shorter. Both are love stories dealing with the crude but passionate natures of the Italian peasant and laborer, and both are sad. The charm of the tales lies in their simplicity, in "Onida's" clear yet imaginative style, and in the manner in which the few events and characters are painted against the background of Italian Catholicism and Italian scenery. The book is bound in an attractive and somewhat striking manner.

Mrs. Limber's Raffle; or A Church Fair and Its Victims. By William Allen Butler. 16mo, pp. 162. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Butler first published this story anonymously nearly twenty years ago. It gives an entertaining view of upper class society in a small manufacturing village of the Empire State, and is told in a natural, almost domestic style. The predominating quality is perhaps humor, yet Mr. Butler had originally the very serious purpose of condemning, on legal and moral grounds, the common custom of church raffling, and believes that his lesson must still be taught. The story is quite worth reading aside from its purpose, however.

Two of a Trade. By Martha McCullough Williams. 12mo, pp. 206. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

In this little book Martha McCullough Williams tells, with much ingenuity, an amusing story of a would-be litterateur who, having discovered that the short-cut to fame lies in writing "as the painter paints, from living models," by his advertising for these stepping-stones to immortality evokes, "like the alchemist, unknown forces which he is unable to control."

Found and Lost. By Mary Putnam-Jacobi. 32mo, pp. 189. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons add this volume to their "Autonym Library," in which it is the second issue. "Found and Lost," a romantic story of a search for the source of the Nile, was first published in the *Atlantic* in 1860. Its companion piece, "A Sermon at Notre Dame," first appeared in *Putnam's* in 1869. The deep moral quality in this second sketch and its revelation of human nature give it no slight resemblance to some of Hawthorne's work. To some extent this can be said of the first story also.

No Enemy (but Himself). By Elbert Hubbard. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

This is the latest venture of the author of "One Day," "Forbes of Harvard," etc. It is both humorous and pathetic throughout its course and suddenly and conventionally tragic at its close. The originality of the plot and of the delineation

of the main character is evident, and the style has strong qualities; but the work as a whole is promising rather than mature. It is a story of contemporary American life, with scenes shifting from New York City to Indiana, and has been liberally illustrated by James B. McCreary.

Tan Pile Jim; or, A Yankee Waif Among the Buenoses. By B. Freeman Ashley. Quarto, pp. 259. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

"Jim" is a Salem lad who runs away at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, from cruel treatment aboard a schooner, is adopted by a kind-hearted tanner in a small neighboring town and grows to manhood among the "Buenoses." He is a plucky and agreeable boy and well deserves the final conventional discovery that he is heir to a fortune. The chapters abound in natural pathos and humor and some very well-defined and interesting characters besides the young hero accompany the reader's progress. The adventures in hunting, logging, sailing and fishing will delight boys. The book is simply but generously illustrated and is resplendent in a blue and gold covering with an attractive design.

The Search for Andrew Field. A Story of the Times of 1812. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo, pp. 313. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

The author sends out this volume as the first of a series written with the purpose of giving "our younger people an insight into the conditions of the times of 1812, a history of that war and a glimpse at its results." The first volume relates the story of the impressment of a sturdy young York State pioneer and the rescue by his brother and friends. It is a stirring tale, with abundant adventure, well told, and fitted to give its young readers pleasant and useful entertainment. There are eight full-page illustrations, and the book is gaily bound.

Jinny and His Partners. By James Otis. 12mo, pp. 250. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

"Jinny and His Partners," are uneducated boy proprietors of a push-cart in New York City. Mr. Otis tells a story of their discovery, care and return of a lost child, and reports some of their conversations in such a way as to entertain real boys in New York City and elsewhere. Several full-page illustrations are given.

Lesser's Daughter. By Mrs. Andrew Dean. 32mo, pp. 206. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

A Bad Lot. A Novel. By Mrs. Lovett Cameron. 12mo, pp. 340. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

The Wives of the Prophet. A Novel. By Opie Read. 12mo, pp. 287. Chicago: Laird & Lee. \$1.

The Purple Light of Love. By Henry Goelet McVickar. 16mo, pp. 176. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

My Pretty Jane. By Effie Adelaide Rowlands. 12mo, pp. 344. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Graduate Courses: A Handbook for Graduate Students. 12mo, pp. 116. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son. 15 cents.

A year ago the REVIEW OF REVIEWS noted the great significance of this handbook as showing the present status of post-graduate study in America, and the growing spirit of co-operation in our university life. This year the labor of compilation has been in the hands of a committee of the Graduate Club of Harvard. The general plan includes a brief historical summary of the universities represented—nineteen in all, Brown, Leland Stanford, Jr., Minnesota, Radcliffe, Vanderbilt, Western Reserve and Wisconsin having been added to those of the first edition—and a comparative list of their graduate courses arranged under twenty-one departments of instruction, from "Semitic Languages and Literatures" to geology and geography. The academic history and publications of most of the instructors mentioned are also given, and brief information regarding special libraries, etc. In all probability future years will see a continuation of this useful and instructive compilation.

Citizenship: A Book for Classes in Government and Law. By Julius H. Seelye, D.D. 12mo, pp. 86. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

In this little work somewhat the same method, and spirit obtain as appeared in ex-President Seelye's admirable text-

book on "Duty." While intended mainly for young students, as an outline, it is suggestive and stimulating to the more advanced mind. The author's analysis is particularly clear; he presents successively, international law, in peace and in war, public law, under the sub-heads constitutional and administrative, and private law, under the divisions political and civil. A sentence from the preface may further define the nature of the work: "I have, therefore, not confined myself in it to the rights and duties of citizens as defined by statutes, though the larger part of the book is given up to these; but I have sought for a broader view of citizenship as shown by the fundamental principles of society and by the deep groundwork of the human life itself."

The Science of Motherhood. By Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith. 12mo, pp. 47. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 35 cents.

Mrs. Smith is well known to the evangelical world by her religious works, especially "The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life." Her present brief essay gives much intelligent suggestion as to the true moral and intellectual relations of mother to child. Mrs. Smith affirms sadly that "of all the specialists on earth the mother brings the poorest training to her immortal task." To those who shrink from the word "science" in this connection, she calls attention to the Websterian definition of that term, and declares "if there is no science of motherhood in this sense, it is high time there was."

University of the State of New York. Report of the Thirty-second University Convocation, July 5-7, 1894. (Regents' Bulletin No. 28.) Paper, 8vo, pp. 276. Albany. 25 cents.

People who have much to do with the direction of higher and secondary education in this country are accustomed to regard the annual University Convocation of New York State as one of the important meetings of every summer. The papers read on these occasions are always valuable, and are preserved in the annual reports of the Regents. The effort made in recent years to publish them promptly is a most commendable one. The papers of 1894 are largely concerned with the relations of the State to education and with the report of the Committee of Ten on secondary education.

University of the State of New York. Extension Teaching. (Regents' Bulletin No. 27.) Paper, 8vo, pp. 72. Albany. 10 cents.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS recently had occasion to notice the annual report of the Extension Department of New York's university organization. This is followed by a compact bulletin full of useful hints to workers and notes of progress from home and foreign fields. The report of the London Extension Congress held in June, 1894, is of especial interest.

University of the State of New York. Summer Schools. (Regents' Bulletin No. 29.) Paper, 8vo, pp. 84. Albany. 10 cents.

Another of the useful publications issued from the Regents' office at Albany is a handbook of summer schools, giving important statistics concerning these institutions and summarizing noteworthy results. A list of more than 100 such schools is given, including several abroad.

Micah Clarke; A Tale of Monmouth's Rebellion. By A. Conan Doyle. 16mo, pp. 216. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

There is a growing tendency to introduce the best current literature, as well as that which time has made venerable, into the class-room. Mr. Doyle's stirring and much-prized story of Monmouth's rebellion, in the seventeenth century, has been adapted for school use. The text is arranged in chapters of a few pages each, omitted portions being briefly explained, and to each chapter are appended notes, consisting mainly of definitions of the more difficult words. Excellent typography and a score of illustrations help to make the book attractive.

Geology. A Manual for Students in Advanced Classes and for General Readers. By Charles Bird, B.A. 12mo, pp. 437. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.

This work belonging to the series of "Advanced Science Manuals," is by a British educator and is particularly adapted for the use of British students. In addition to the presentation of mineralogy, briefly, and of dynamic and

systematic geology at length, "chapters have been inserted to illustrate the various points of contact which geology has with practical life, including its application to such questions as water supply, agriculture, mining and building material." The text is freely furnished with illustrations, most of them being specially prepared for this work.

Arithmetic by Grades for Inductive Teaching, Drilling and Testing. By John T. Prince, Ph.D. Boston: Ginn & Co. Each 25 cents.

Teachers' Manual for Teachers Using Arithmetic by Grades. By John T. Prince, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 235. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Dr. Prince's arithmetical series follows a plan which is more familiar to German teachers than to American. There are eight separate books for the pupils, the first two or three intended for primary schools and the last for advanced grammar schools or high schools. These consist of graduated problems, for both oral and written work, in great number and variety, and covering all subjects likely to be needed in any school. Definitions, rules, explanations, etc., which the ordinary text-book places before the pupil, Mr. Prince believes should be imparted to the scholar by the teacher only. The "Teachers' Manual" of the series contains "General Suggestions" and notes, including answers to problems, for each of the eight volumes to be used by pupils. The author claims several novel and advantageous merits for his system.

Geometry for Grammar Schools. By E. Hunt, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 100. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

A brief introduction to the concepts, definitions and methods of geometry, for pupils of the grammar grades. The present movement which is demanding a place for this science in the lower grades has brought about interesting revision of traditional methods of instruction.

Geschichten aus der Tonne. By Theodor Storm. Edited by Charles F. Brusie. 12mo, pp. 139. Boston: Ginn & Co. 65 cents.

Professor Brusie, of Kenyon College, furnishes the text of these three *Märchen* of Storm's with a brief introduction and twenty pages of notes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cavalry Life in Tent and Field. By Mrs. Orsemus Bronson Boyd. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

In 1867 the writer of these pages was married to a recent graduate of West Point, and soon afterward followed her husband to the Western frontier. She has recorded in plain language her personal army experience as housekeeper, wife and mother, varying from the very disagreeable to the particularly pleasant, in Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, etc., from that period to the death of Captain Boyd in 1885. The book is in no sense a literary work, but it contains much interesting matter and gives insight into conditions of life in our regular service which are already largely matters of history. A memorial of Captain Boyd and a lecture by him are included.

Five Hundred Places to Sell Manuscripts. Compiled by James K. Reeve. 12mo, pp. 59. Franklin, Ohio: The Chronicle Press. \$1.

Mr. Reeve gives a several page list of publishers with brief description of the territory they cover, a list of several literary syndicates and a list of publications using serials. The principal part of his little book, however, is occupied with lists of periodicals arranged in twelve groups including "Agricultural," "Juvenile," "Sporting," "Religious Papers," "Fashion, Home and Household," as well as the groups of distinctively literary publications. He gives the style and length of articles suitable to each, with other useful hints.

Ballads from the St. Jo. By A. U. Crull. 12mo, pp. 100. South Bend, Ind.: Published by the Author. \$1.

Mr. Crull uses the word "ballad" in a very liberal sense, the verses in his collection being principally lyrics of love, friendship, nature, farm life, etc. There are some very taking lines here and there, and the volume is worthy of note as showing the unmistakable influence of Riley on the efforts of his neighboring versifiers.

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

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A Camera Trip in Great Britain. Catharine Weed Ward.
Beginners' Column.—XI. Printing Methods. John Clarke.
A Proposed Japanese Photographic Studio. Y. Isawa.
Backgrounds. John Clarke.

American Journal of Politics.—New York. September.

Good Citizenship. Ira H. Evans.
Strikes from an Economic Standpoint. E. D. McCreary.
Condition and Prospects of the American Farmer. Charles E. Benton.
The Functions of Government. Albert E. Denslow.
Federal Intervention. W. W. Quaternmass.
The First Year of the Administration. Duane Mowry.
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The Philadelphia Municipal League. Clinton R. Woodruff.
Government by Parties. Thomas G. Kittrell.
The Problem of Poverty. Theodore Cox.
The Study of the Problems of the Day. H. M. Bartlett.

American Monthly.—Washington. September.

Cornwallis in Virginia. N. B. Winston.
Women as Patriots. Maria S. Lyman.
Birth of the Flag. Laura D. Fessenden.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. September.

Origin of the Subterranean Fauna of North America. A. S. Packard.
Numerical Intensity of Faunas. L. P. Gratacap.
Development of the Wing of *Sterna Wilsonii*. V. L. Leighton.
Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) September.
The Ultimate Standard of Value. E. von Böhm-Bawerk.
Re-ation of Labor Organizations to Trade Instruction. E. W. Bemis.
Mortgage Banking in Russia. D. M. Frederiksen.

The Arena.—Boston. September.

The Religion of Walt Whitman's Poems. M. J. Savage.
Election of Senators and the President by Popular Vote. W. Clark.
Public Schools for the Privileged Few. Charles S. Smart.
An Ethical Basis for Humanity to Animals. Albert Leffingwell.
Early Environment in Home Life. B. O. Flower.
Chicago's Message to Uncle Sam. Frank Parsons.
A Review of the Chicago Strike of '94. Walter B. Harte.
Astrological Forecast of the Administration of President Cleveland.
Why Do Not the Americans Speak the French Language?
Municipal Reform. Abstracts from Authorities.

Art Amateur.—New York. September.

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Simple Directions for Firing Glass.—I.
The Painting of Fish.—V. Striped Bass.
Talks About Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. September.

Royat, An Unfamiliar Sketching Ground. Lucy Cannon.
Some American "Tobys." E. A. Barber.
Vacation Rambles.—IV. Copenhagen.
The New Public Library of Boston. E. M. Hurl.
The Public Statues of New York.—IV. F. W. Ruckstuhl.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. September.

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Old Boston Mary: A Remembrance. Josiah Flynt.
The Religion of Gotama Buddha. William Davies.
Up Chevedale and Down Again. Charles S. Davison.
In a Washington Hop Field. Louise H. Wall.
An Enterprising Scholar. (Nicolaus Clemenardus.) Harriet W. Preston, Louise Dodge.
A Reading in the Letters of John Keats. Leon H. Vincent.
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A Holy Russian City. Isabel F. Hapgood.
Recollections of Stanton Under Johnson. Henry L. Dawes.
A Playwright's Novitiate. Miriam C. Harris.
The Philosophy of Sterne. Henry C. Merwin.
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The Railway War.
Man and Men in Nature.
The Mediaeval Towns of England.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. September.

The National Banks of the United States and the Panic of 1893. R. H. I.
The Death Duties.
Portrait and Biography of Mr. F. W. Ponting, Preston Banking Co., Ltd.
True Monetary Principles.

Biblical World.—Chicago. August.

Studies in Palestinian Geography.—II. S. S. Riggs.
The Lamb That Hath Been Slain. J. L. Fonda.
Hinduism and Christianity.—IV. Merwin-Marie Snell.
The Deluge in Other Literatures and History. W. R. Harper.
The Kingdom of Heaven in the Gospel of Matthew. T. J. Ramsdell.

September.

The Psalms of the Pharisees. Frank C. Porter.
Studies in Palestinian Geography.—III. Jerusalem. J. S. Riggs.
Considerations Relating to Genesis I.—XI. W. R. Harper.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly). October.

Christian Sociology. Z. S. Holbrook.
Adaptations of Nature to the Intellectual Wants of Man. G. F. Wright.
Nature and Scope of Systematic Theology. D. W. Simon.
The Evolution of Anarchy. J. F. Loba.
Inspiration of the Bible. B. B. Warfield.
The Probability of Freedom: A Critique of Spinoza. E. D. Roe, Jr.
The Outlook for Islam. D. L. Leonard.
Keeping Christ's Word. Howard Osgood.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. September.

Ireland: "That Damnable Country." Alfred Austin.
A Recent Visit to Harrar. Walter B. Harris.
La Femme de M. Feuillel.
Thirty Years of Shikar. Concluded. Sir Edward Braddon.
Sea-Fishing: A New Sport. John Bickerdyke.
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Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. September.

Antietam-Sharpsburg, 1862. Col. A. H. Nickerson.
Baining of the Gunboat *Underwriter*. D. B. Conrad.
In the Banks Under Gen. Lyon in Missouri—1861.
Facts and Fallacies in Finance.—IV. William Penn, Jr.
Carrying Dispatches to Farragut.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. August 15.

The Coal Production of the World.
The Silk Industry of Damascus.
The Foreign Trade of Corea.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. September.

Identifying Criminals.
Sun Spots. Sir Robert S. Ball.
The Royal Highlands.
English Monarchs as Authors.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. September.

Is Volunteerism Becoming More Popular? Chat with Colonel Howard Vincent.
To Become a Journalist. Chat with T. P. O'Connor.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. September.

Modern Light-House Service.—II. Edward P. Adams.
Auxiliary Machinery of an Ocean Greyhound. H. L. Edsen.

Practical Flight. C. E. Duryea.
Conduit Electric Railways. Joseph Sachs.
Corrosion of Steam Drums. James McBride.
In White Pine Forests. B. W. Davis.
Aeronautic Engineering Materials. R. H. Thurston.
Replacing a Damaged Engine Foundation. C. A. Hague.

Catholic World.—New York. September.

Americanism vs. Ultramontaniam. Lucian Johnston.
Hans Holbein. Marion A. Taggart.
The Catholics of Russia. Bryan J. Clinch.
The Lesson of "The White City." A. F. Hewitt.
An Heiress University. (Lille, France.)
A City of Spices: Caen. Comtesse de Courson.
The Valhalla of England's Poets. Rev. John Conway.
The Ethics of Labor. F. W. Howard.

Century Magazine.—New York. September.

School Excursions in Germany. J. M. Rice.
Playgrounds for City Schools. Jacob A. Riis.
"The Price of Peace." Joseph B. Bishop.
Across Asia on a Bicycle.—V. T. G. Allen, Jr., W. L. Sachtleben.
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Old Dutch Masters: Gabriel Metsu. Timothy Cole.
A Jaunt Into Corsica. Charles H. Adams.
Recollections of Aubrey De Vere.—I.

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The Real Edwin Booth. Edwina Booth Grossman.
The Eternal Gullible: Confessions of a Professional Hypnotist. E. Hart.
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Sophie Germain: An Unknown Mathematician. Christine Franklin.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. September.

Fruit-Culture in Scotland: Apple Trees.
The Origin of Some British Regiments.
Secret Societies and Secret Tribunals.
Windsor Castle, a Famous Packet-Ship.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. September.

Venetian Fêtes—Past and Present. F. Cooley.
Englishmen who Won Fame in India. S. P. Cadman.
Re-establishment of the Olympic Games. Pierre de Coubertin.
Studying the Dark Continent. Cyrus C. Adams.
The Church Choir and Organ. Charles A. Richmond.
Character Sketches in the United States Senate. E. Jay Edwards.
Mysterious Disappearances of Men. E. A. Osborne.
The Anarchist Utopia. G. Boglietti.
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On the Gentility of Noise. Henry P. Robinson.
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What Shall be Done with Anarchists? Robert L. Seymour.
The Mound-Builders. W. H. Withrow.
The Cup that Cheers. E. S. Braine.
School Savings Banks. May M. Janvier.
Survival of Celestial Superstitions. Georgia Allen Peck.
Woman in Charity Works. Annie R. King.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. September.
Missionary Situation in Japan. J. B. Porter.
The Aneityum Version of the Bible.

Contemporary Review.—London. September.

The Question of Corea. Henry Norman.
Britain and the United States: Cost of Living. Andrew Carnegie.
The New Drift in Foreign Affairs. Frederick Greenwood.
Lotus-Eating and Opium-Eating. Joseph G. Alexander.
Theological Bookkeeping by Double Entry.
Possible Developments in Naval Armament. James Eastwick.
"If Christ Came to Chicago." Professor Goldwin Smith.
Palestine Research—Past and Future. Major C. R. Conder.
Spirit and Matter. Emma Marie Caillard.
The Armenian Question in Turkey. With Map. H. F. B. Lynch.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. September.

Great Passions of History. James Anthony Froude.
The Division of the Niagara. Curtis Brown.
The Cosmopolitan's New Home.

Mussulman Secret Societies. Napoleon Ney.
A Masquerade of Stamens. William Hamilton Gibson.
With an Invading Army. Murat Halstead.
Letters of an Altruistic Traveler. W. D. Howells.

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Tunisian Tints and Tones. Henry Hayne.
An Autobiographical Sketch: George William Curtis.
By the Light of a Japanese Lantern. Laura B. Star.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. September.

Spongers and Sponging in Florida. H. W. H. Penniman.
Submarine Lights. J. Carter Beard.
In a Glass House. C. L. Hildreth.
Corruptence Considered as a Disease. Marcia Duncan.

The Dial.—Chicago. September 1.

The Freedom of Teaching.
English at the University of Nebraska. L. A. Sherman.
The Bryant Centenary. Arthur Stedman.
The Trial of Professor Ely. R. W. Conant.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. September.

Gleams of Memory: With some Reflections. James Payn.
Clichés and Tags.

Education.—Boston. September.

Inadequacy of the Transmission of Learning. H. R. Clapp.
Teaching of English Words by Sound. E. P. Moses.
Secondary Schools. J. L. Pickard.
Miss Peabody and the Kindergarten. Lucy Wheelock.
From Bantry to Killarney. F. B. Sawvel.
German Methods of Using the Mother Tongue. Richard D. Jones.

Educational Review.—London. September.

The Headmasters' Association.
A Plea for English Literature in Schools. Miss G. E. Hodgson.
State Secondary Education and Private Schools. J. Vine Milne.
An Intermediate County Scholarship.

Educational Review.—New York. September.

Inception of an American State School System. Andrew S. Draper.
The Dogma of Formal Discipline. B. A. Hinsdale.
Ethical Contents of Children's Minds. F. W. Osborn.
The Modern Side in the College. Thomas B. Bronson.
City School Administration. Albert P. Marble.
Study of Education at the University of California. E. E. Brown.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. September.

Commercial Aspects of the Japan-China War. Ter. M. Uyeno.
Nikola Tesla and His Work. Nelson W. Perry.
Lessons of the Richmond Electric Railway. F. J. Sprague.
Cyanide Process of Gold and Silver Extraction. P. Argall.
Theatre-Building for American Cities.—II. D. Adler.
Present Condition of the Panama Canal. Oscar A. F. Saabye.
Use of Compound Stationary Engines. R. H. Thurston.
The International Exhibition at Antwerp. Edmund Mitchell.
The Modern Mechanical Drawing-Room. C. W. McCord.
Law Governing Strikes and Strikers. C. K. Davis, P. S. Grosscup.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. September.

The Moated Castle of Leeds. Major Ricketts.
The Missing Link in the Chain of the Mutiny. Surgeon-General Paske.
Silent Sentinels of the Cornish Coast. Julius M. Price.
Memories of Prato. Mary F. Robinson.

The Expositor.—London.

September.

The Exodus and Science. Sir J. W. Dawson.
The Synoptic Gospels on the Second Coming of Christ. Prof. Joseph A. Beet.
St. Paul's Conception of the Church. Prof. A. B. Bruce.
Authorship of the Last Verses of Mark. F. C. Conybeare.
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Fortnightly Review.—London. September.

Some Anarchist Portraits. Charles Malato.
Politics and Science. Karl Pearson.
The Work of Mr. Pater. Lionel Johnson.
Oxford vs. Yale. W. H. Grenfell.
The Naval Manœuvres. Nauticus.

A Journey to the Sacred Mountain in China. A. H. Savage-Landor.
 The Rajahs of Sarawak. Hughes Le Roux.
 Imaginative Currency Statistics. J. Barr Robertson.
 Shakespeare and Racine. Paul Verlaine.
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 The Municipal Museums of Paris. Frederic Harrison.

The Forum.—New York. September.

The Lessons of Recent Civil Disorders. T. M. Cooley.
 Teaching by Travel: A School Excursion from Indiana to Virginia. J. M. Rice.
 The Proportion of College-Trained Preachers. F. G. Peabody.
 Present Industrial Problems in the Light of History. Edward Atkinson.
 Results of the Parliament of Religions. J. H. Barrows.
 The Pay of Physicians and Surgeons. George F. Shrady.
 Macaulay's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
 Home Life in India. Purushotam Rao Telang.
 University Training and Citizenship. Woodrow Wilson.
 The Profit-Sharing Labor Unions of Antwerp. J. H. Gore.
 How to Bring Work and Workers Together. Jacob A. Riis.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. September.

The Presidency of the French Republic. Frederick S. Daniel.
 History of the Elysée Palace.
 Where the Breakers Roar: The United States Life-Saving Service. S. H. Ferris.
 Sports of the Season. Edmond Picton.
 Acadia and Bayou Teche. Stoughton Cooley.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. September.

Napoleon.
 Swans and Swan-Songs. Rev. John Edward Field.
 Diocletian's Palace at Spalato. Percy Fitzgerald.
 The Buried Elephants in the Arctic Regions. Rev. D. Gath Whitley.
 Among the Fishermen. F. M. Holmes.
 A Buffalo Run at One Tree Creek. L. R. Ord.
 Curiosities of Pearls. Herbert James Gibbins.
 A Haunt of Birds. Rev. J. H. Crawford.

Geographical Journal.—London. September.

Kafiristan. With Map. G. S. Robertson.
 On the River Telubin. With Map. Henry Louis.
 A Survey of the English Lakes. Hugh R. Mill.
 The Physical Condition of the Ocean. Capt. W. J. L. Wharton.

Godley's Magazine.—New York. August.

Seward at San Domingo.—V. Frederick W. Seward.
 Battlefield of Waterloo in 1894. J. H. Adams.
 The Toilers of Algiers. Fannie C. W. Barbour.
 The Loves of Edgar A. Poe. Eugene L. Didier.
 New York Roof Gardens. Paul Van Du Zee.

Good Words.—London. September.

Galileo, Astronomer. Sir Robert Ball.
 York Minster.—II. Dean Purey-Cust.
 Salmon Canning in British Columbia. Catharine K. Peacock.
 Through Samarkand to Ferghana. Michael Arnot.
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 An Episode of the Franco-German War. Mrs. Childers.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. September.

Riding to Hounds in England. Caspar W. Whitney.
 Early Summer in England. Alfred Parsons.
 Some Records of the Ice Age About New York. T. M. Prudden.
 Where Time Has Slumbered. Julian Ralph.
 The Origin of a Great Poem. John W. Chadwick.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.) September.

An Administrative Problem. Frank Bolles.
 True Americanism. H. C. Lodge.
 New York's Harvard House. L. McK. Garrison.
 The Crisis in Rowing.
 An Infirmary Needed. G. W. Fitz.

Home and Country.—New York. September.

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 How Miracles Are Worked. George F. Ormsby.
 Aerial Navigation. Frederic T. Varnum.
 Across Siberia.
 In the Land of Hiawatha. W. T. Parker.

Homiletic Review.—New York. September.

Mental Demands of the Ministry. Theodore W. Hunt.
 Importance of Declaring All the Importance of God. C. B. Hulbert.

The Second Service. David J. Burrell.
 The Imprecatory Psalms.—III. W. C. Wilkinson.
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Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. July.

Hydro-Geology of the Upper Mississippi Valley. D. W. Mead. August.

West Gallatin Irrigation Canal, Montana. A. E. Cumming.
 Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway. T. F. Richardson.
 Masonry Lining at Mullan Tunnel. H. C. Rolf.
 The Manchester Ship Canal. John Dean.

Journal of the Military Service Institution. New York. (Bi-monthly.) September.

The National Guard—What It Is and Its Use. Col. J. M. Rice.
 Care of the Wounded in Time of War. Capt. Junius L. Powell.
 The Military Value of the Donkey. Lieut. L. D. Greene.
 Intrenched Camps. Lieut. A. M. D'Armit.
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 A General Review of Artillery. Capt. Gaston Moch.
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Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) September.

Are We Awakened? H. von Holst.
 California Breadstuffs. Horace Davis.
 Gold and Silver in Santo Domingo. J. L. Laughlin.
 The Formula of Sacrifice. H. J. Davenport.

Knowledge.—London. September.

The Ancient Mammals of Britain. Continued. R. Lydekker.
 The Wanderings of a Sunspot. E. Walter Maunder.
 On the Origin of the Gold in Quartz Veins. Henry Louis.
 What is a Star Cluster? A. C. Ranyard.
 Types of Floral Structure. Rev. A. S. Wilson.

Leisure Hour.—London. September.

The Observatory on the Summit of Ben Nevis. E. Whympers.
 Simpkin's. W. J. Gordon.
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Lend a Hand.—Boston. September.

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 Civics and the Public Schools. Clarence Greeley.
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 United States Sanitary Commission. J. H. Benton, Jr.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. September.

Songs of the Battle-Field. Laura A. Smith.
 Human Horses. Walter R. Furness.
 Head-Lines. W. T. Larned.
 Inconsistent Franchises. F. K. Henry.
 The Evolution of the Heroine. H. H. Boyesen.

Longman's Magazine.—London. September.

White Sea Letters. Concluded. Aubyn Trevor-Battye.
 India-Rubber: The Cinderella of Civilization. Grant Allen.

Lucifer.—London. August 15.

The Neutrality of the Theosophical Society.
 Science and the Esoteric Philosophy.
 The Rationale of Death. Concluded. Charlotte E. Woods.
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 Unpublished Letters of Eliphas Lévi. Continued.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. September.

Pens and Pencils of the Press: H. M. Stanley. Joseph Hatton.
 Ullswater. Hubart Grayle.
 Shrewsbury School. W. Chas. Sargent.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. September.

My First Book—"Treasure Island." R. L. Stevenson.
 Fighting with Four Fists. Robert Barr.

Foods in the Year 2000. Henry J. W. Dam.
 "The Flying Man" Otto Lillenthal's Flying Machine.
 Are Composite Photographs Typical Pictures? H. P. Bowditch.
 "Human Documents." Portraits of Victorien Sardou.
 Madame Janauschek.
 The Opening of an Empire. Cy Warman.

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 "Human Documents:" Portraits of Charles A. Dana.
 Palmer Cox's Brownies on the Stage. Ben Teal.
 The Capture of Niagara. E. J. Edwards.
 Recent Advances in Our Knowledge of the Moon's Surface. E. S. Holden.
 Inoculation Against Snake Poison. H. J. W. Dam.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. September.

The Historical Novel. George Saintsbury.
 A Forgotten Fight: St. Pierre or Mouguerre, 1813. Lieut.-Col. Hill.
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 Ravenna and Her Ghosts. "Vernon Lee."
 Some Thoughts on Chateaubriand.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. September.

Gladstone and Beaconsfield. Maynard Butler.
 History of the Jews in England.
 Karl Emil Franzos. M. Ellinger.
 The Jewish Sabbath S. Sale.
 Leopold Zunz. M. Ellinger.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines. September.

Literary St. Paul. Rev. John Conway.
 Cycling in the Rockies. Willis L. Hall.
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 Along English Hedge-Rows.—I. G. W. E. Hill.
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 Ex-Postmaster-General Frank Hatton. S. R. Davis.
 Rain-Making Down to Date.—II. J. R. Sage.
 A Typical Midland State Convention. B. W. Blanchard.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. September.

A Chapter of Missionary History in Turkey. H. O. Dwight.
 A Translation of Hymns from the Tamil. D. S. Herrick.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. September.
 Hindrances to Missions Found in the Working Force. A. T. Pierson.

Celebration of the Y. M. C. A. Jubilee. James Douglas.
 Corea To-day. G. Underwood.
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 The Need of the Nations. G. D. Dowkontt.

Month.—London. September.

Can There Be Heresy and Schism in the Church? Rev. Sydney F. Smith.
 The Imagination: Its Nature, Uses and Abuses. Miss Deane.
 In Acadia. Rev. R. Howley.
 The Canadian Pacific Railway. Rev. E. J. Devine.
 Personal Property. William C. Maude.
 An Anglican Theory of the Church. Ernest R. Hull.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. September.

Artists and Their Work.
 Favorites of the Paris Stage. Arthur Hornblow.
 Life in a Lumber Camp. George A. Woodward.
 Scott's Life Scenes and Life Work. George Holm.
 A Future Emperor and Empress. Margaret Field.
 Mountain Climbing in the Alps. William S. Bridgman.

Music.—Chicago. September.

Music in Norway. A. Von Ende.
 Chinese Music. Mary A. Simms.
 Ancient and Modern Music of the Jewish People. N. H. Inaber.
 The First Russian Musicians. C. Lichtenberger.
 Music in Germany. M. D. Taylor.

National Review.—London. September.

The Colonies and the Empire. Lieut.-Col. C. Howard Vincent.
 Thomas Hobbes. Sir Frederick Pollock.
 The Prospects of Flying. Hiram S. Maxim.
 The Bar. The Ordinary Man.
 To the Brink of Pyrene. Morton Fullerton.

How to Save the Rupee. Harold Cox.
 Some Features of the Session. A Conservative M.P.
 Autumn Thoughts. T. E. Kebbel.
 An Irish Landlord's Budget, and Its Critics.

National Stenographer.—Chicago. August.

Apathy of Stenographers.
 A Few Hints to Shorthand Teachers. C. F. Platt.

Newbery House Magazine. London. September.

Foreign Missions in the Light of the Conference. M. E. Palgrave.
 The Franciscan Monastery of the Greyfriars, Newgate.
 George H. Birch.
 Monumental Brasses. Henry Stone.

New England Magazine.—Boston. September.

Newport in the Revolution. C. R. Thurston.
 Damariscove. Winfield Thompson.
 General John Paterson. Bulkeley Booth.
 Robert Habersham: A Young Harvard Poet. L. McK. Garrison.
 America Through the Spectacles of the Old English Potter. E. A. Barber.
 Francis Parkman in 1841. Daniel D. Slade.
 Quaint Essex. Frank T. Robinson.

New Review.—London. September.

China and Japan. Sir Edward Arnold.
 China and Japan at Sea. Nauticus.
 A Child's Recollections of Rosetti. Miss Hall Caine.
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 The Financial Outlook. Hartley Withers.
 Some Unpublished Reminiscences of Napoleon. Col. Hon. Neville Lytton.
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 Secrets from the Court of Spain.—V.
 The Chaos of Marriage and Divorce Laws. Concluded. J. Henniker Heaton.
 Sport and Sportsmen. Major Gambier-Parry.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) September.

Universal Religion. John W. Chadwick.
 Influence of Philosophy on Greek Social Life. A. W. Benn.
 Animism and Teutonic Mythology. P. D. C. de la Saussaye.
 The Roots of Agnosticism. James Seth.
 Bruno's "Expulsion of the Beast Triumphant." W. R. Thayer.
 Service of Worship and Service of Thought. C. F. Dole.
 Resurrection of Jesus. Albert Reville.
 Truth as Apprehended and Expressed in Art. G. F. Genung.

Nineteenth Century.—London. September

True and False Conceptions of the Atonement. W. E. Gladstone.
 Heresy and Schism from Another Point of View. Dr. Vance Smith.
 Our Warning from the Naval Manœuvres. William Laird Clowes.
 "Known to the Police." Edmund R. Spearman.
 The Facts About University Extension. M. E. Sadler and Mrs. James Stuart.
 Mutual Aid in the Medieval City. Concluded. Prince Krapotkin.
 The Hadramut: A Journey in Southern Arabia. J. Theodore Bent.
 The Gold Question: An Appeal to Monometallists. J. P. Heselton.
 Mrs. Sidney Webb's Attack on the Labor Commission. Geoffrey Drege.
 The Parish Priest in England Before the Reformation. Rev. Dr. Jessopp.

North American Review.—New York. September.

The Late Lord Chief Justice of England.
 The Results of Democratic Victory. Henry Cabot Lodge.
 Catholicism and A.P.A.M. Rt.-Rev. J. L. Spalding.
 The Significance of Modern Poverty. W. H. Mallock.
 China and Japan in Corea. A. Heard, D. W. Stevens, H. Martin.
 Our Little War with China. Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.
 The Peasantry of Scotland. Prof. W. G. Blaikie.
 Concerning Acting. Richard Mansfield.
 Development of Aërial Navigation. Hiram S. Maxim.
 In Defense of Harriet Shelley.—III. Mark Twain.

Our Day.—Chicago. July-August.

Æsthetic Capacity of the Afro-American. J. E. Rankin.
 Lynching Black Men Because they are Black. Frederick Douglass.
 Lynching as a Fine Art. Lewis H. Blair.
 Neal Dow as Guest and Host. Joseph Cook.
 The Fiendishness of Caste. Joseph Cook.
 The Peerlessness of Christian Family Life. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. September.

Lenz's World Tour Awheel. Through the Szchuen Province. Touring Through Europe on Next to Nothing. J. Perry Worden.
Fishing on the Severn River. W. Thomson.
The Illinois Naval Reserve. W. H. Burke.
In the Land of the Bread-Fruit.—IV. F. M. Turner.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. September.

Tsz' F4, or "Word Blossoming." Stewart Culin.
Pulque, the National Drink of Mexico. Arthur Inkersley.
Early Journalism in San Francisco. J. M. Scanland.
Building a State in Apache Land.—III. C. D. Poston.
The Oregon Campaign of '94. E. Hofer.
Dredging on the Pacific Coast. J. J. Peatfield.
What Sort of a Place is Heaven?

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. September.

Paddles and Politics in Bohemia. Poultney Bigelow.
Westminster. W. Besant.
Wellington. General Lord Roberts.
Nell Gwyn. Edward Manson.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) September.

The External World and the Social Consciousness. Josiah Royce.
The Problem of Hegel. John Watson.
Epistemology and Ontology. Andrew Seth.
German Kantian Bibliography.—IX. Erich Adickes.

Photo-American.—New York. August.

Hand-Camera Work.
Capabilities of Tele-Photographic Lenses.
Coloring Photographs.
A Neglected Method of Producing Studio Backgrounds.
Dusting Albumen Process.
Polarized Light and Photographic Operations.
Is the Ordinary Portrait Lens Up to Date?
Stripping Old Glass Negatives.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. September.

Focusing Screens. W. H. Harrison.
Suggestions for the Improvement of Lantern Slides. C. Hussey.
Artistic Aspect of Photography. J. W. Spurgeon.
Ether Saturators. Fred E. Ives.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. September.

New York City and State. A. C. Bernheim.
American Administrative Law. Ernst Freund.
Assimilation of Nationalities. R. Mayo-Smith.
New Wealth. William Smart.
Camorra, Mafia and Brigandage. S. Merlino.
Capitalistic Monopolies. J. W. Jenks.
Universities in France. Ch. V. Langlois.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. October.

The Football Situation. Eugene L. Richards.
Studies of Childhood.—III. James Sully.
The American Champagne District. Lee J. Vance.
Some Lessons from Centenarians. J. M. Franch.
The Half-Blood Indian. F. Boas.
West African Folk-Lore. A. B. Ellis.
Barberies.—II. F. Le Roy Sargent.
The Professional Training of Teachers. M. v. O'Shea.
Funeral Customs of the World. J. H. Long.
Poetry and Science. Wm. H. Hudson.
Astronomy of the Incas. Jean de Gourcq.
Sketch of Asaph Hall.

Psychological Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly). September.

Studies from the Harvard Psychological Laboratory.—II.
The Imagery of American Students. A. C. Armstrong, Jr.
The Pendulum and the Hipp Chronoscope. L. Witmer.
The Physical Basis of Emotion. William James.

Review of the Churches.—London. August.

The Church and the Masses. Interviews with Father Ignatius and Canon Barnett. With Portraits.
Mansfield Summer School of Theology.
The Ideals of the Reunion Movement. Dr. Lunn.
The Relations of the Church to the Press. W. T. Stead and Others.
The Church's Duty in Relation to the Theatre. Dr. Newman Hall and Prof. Shuttleworth.
The Church and Its Relation to Labor. A. E. Fletcher.

Review of Reviews.—London. September.

Mr. Fowler and the Parish Councils Acts.

The National School Union.
The Chronicles of the Civic Church.

Sanitarian.—New York. September.

Negro Coffee.
A Sketch of the Natural History of Mineral Waters. F. Maurin.
Sanitary Topography, Climate and Mineral Springs of New York.
Small-Pox in Massachusetts. S. W. Abbott.
Medals, Jetons and Tokens Illustrative of Sanitation. H. R. Storer.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. September.

The Teacher's Outfit in German. Calvin Thomas.
An Experiment in Schedule Making. W. H. Butts.
The History of Early Education. S. S. Laurie.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. August.

Alaska: Its Physical Geography. With Map. Israel C. Russell.
A Review of Swedish Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and the North Seas. Continued. Otto Petersson.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. September.

Bar Harbor. F. Marion Crawford.
Tarahumari Life and Customs. Carl Lumholtz.
The People of the Cities: Sketches of American Types. Octave Thanet.
A Third Shelf of Old Books. Mrs. Fields.
The Tapestry of the New World. Fanny D. Bergen.

October.

Railroad Travel in England and America. H. G. Prout.
Lenox. George A. Hibbard.
Tarahumari Dances and Plant-Worship. Carl Lumholtz.
In the Hospital. J. West Roosevelt.

Social Economist.—New York. September.

What of the Gorman Law?
Carey and Greeley.
Probable Effects of Free Wool.
"Neglected Elements" in the Silver Discussion.
The Charities of New York. John P. Ritter.
Hours of Labor in Continental Europe. Lawrence Irwell.

Strand Magazine.—London. August.

Yellowstone Park: Wonderland in America. Mrs. Fenwick Miller.
Favorite Books of Childhood. Frances H. Low.
Engine-Drivers and Their Work. Alfred T. Story.
Ostrich-Farming in South Africa. Charles W. Carey.
Sir Donald Currie. Harry How.
Some Historic Cradles. Sheila F. Braine.

Students' Journal.—New York. September.

Andrew J. Graham. H. T. Cummings.
Fac-simile of Reporting Notes.
Engraved Short-hand, seven pages.
The Miracle of Dust.
Remarkable Applications of Electricity.
Nikola Tesla, the Electrician.

Sunday at Home.—London. September.

Amelia Wallinger. Dora L. Woolnar.
Glimpses of Religious Life in Germany. Continued. Rev. R. S. Ashton.
A Ride to Little Tibet. Rev. J. P. Hobson.
Sir Gerald Portal's Mission to Uganda. Travers Buxton.

Sunday Magazine.—London. September.

The Taj Mahal, India. George F. Pentecost.
Dwarf Negroes of the Andaman Islands. William C. Preston.
In a Rock Pool. Rev. Theodore Wood.
Mrs. L. T. Meade at Home.
Charlotte Elliott. Percival H. W. Almy.

Temple Bar.—London. September.

Bowles, Poet, Parson, and Pamphleteer. Mrs. Andrew Cross.
Louisa Marchioness of Waterford. Wm. M. Hardinge.
Madame Charles Reybaud.
Alexander Lord Pitsligo.

The Treasury.—New York. September.

Christ, His Teaching, and the Teacher. J. T. Chalmers.
Jeremiah's Appeal—God's Answer. F. B. Meyer.
The Ideal Woman, Her Perils and Opportunities. J. H. Barrows.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. September.

Gen. Dragomiroff on the Art of War.
A Lesson from the "Chicago."
Italian Laborers. Burnet La dreth.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. Admiral G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. September.

War Realities and Peace Dreams: The Attack on the Kow-sing.
Naval Manœuvres.
A Plea for a Naval Policy. Sir G. S. Clarke.
The Ocean Cruiser. H. W. Wilson.
Squeezed Lemons; or, Home Battalions and the Army Reserve. Major H. W. Pearse.
Chillianwala: A Reminiscence of Campaigning in India. E. J. Goodridge.
Galápagos Islands: A Needed Foothold in the Pacific. Arthur Silva White.
Battle of Vionville. Colonel A. E. Turner.
Pondoland.
The Korean War. With Map. Colonel F. Maurice.

Westminster Review.—London. September.

Co-operation and the Agricultural Depression. Edmund Mitchell.
What Evolution Teaches Us. Lawrence Irwell.
Notes on Aërial Navigation. V. E. Johnson.
English Money in American Mines.
Henry Kirke White: A Forerunner of Keats. Alice Law.
Our Commons and Forests. Hugh H. L. Bellot.
Impressions of Greece. Mrs. Will M. A. Hawksley.
Robert Burns. D. F. Hannigan.
Is Parliamentary Representation Compatible with Democracy? Matthew Macfie.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. September.
Development of Gelatine and Aristo Prints.
A Visitor's Views Born of the Convention.
A Day with the Orthochromatic Question. J. A. Tennant.
Exposure Shutters.
Photographers at Home and Aroad.

Young England.—London. September.

Kings of Thoughts and Action: Garibaldi. Arthur Temple.
The Making of the Empire: The Story of Australasia. Continued. Arthur Temple.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 12.

The Nine Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of St. Wolfgang.
The Hand. H. Sternberg.
The History of the High Hat.
The Recent Railway Strike in America.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

August 4.

Hermann Theodor Wangemann. With Portrait. T. Wangemann.

August 11.

Schloss Paretz, near Potsdam. B. Rogge.

August 18.

The Gustavus Adolphus Jubilee. P. Kaiser.

August 25.

Marco Polo. E. Grosse.
Leaning Towers. O. Lehmann.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 15.

Marriage and Funeral Customs of the Copts.
Singing Birds. B. Tümler.

Heft 16.

Bull-Fighting in Spain. Clara Billes.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. August.

Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
Theatre and Society. Dr. H. Bulthaupt.
Protection and Isolation. A. Naquet.
Hans Viktor von Unruh. Continued. H. Poschinger.
Unpublished Letters of Count Cavour. Continued.
The Smallest Creatures of the Animal World. Dr. R. von Hanstein.
My Voyage Round the World. Continued. Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 8.

Thuringia's Industries. C. Forst.
On Memory. W. Berdrow.
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart the Younger. T. J. Hofmann.
Transylvania. A. Amlacher.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. August.

National Literature and the Weimar Society for the Spread of Literature.
War and the Examination of Institutions. M. Adler.
Hans Thoma. Poet. With Portrait. O. J. Bierbaum.
Storms and Mining Disasters.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. August.

Heinrich Leo's Monthly Reports. Continued. O. Kraus.
Clerical Life in Russia. Continued. J. N. Potapenko.
The Religious Novels of the Second Century. Professor D. Nögen.
The Massmann of Heinrich Heine and the Massmann of History.

Neue Revue.—Vienna. August 1.

Tendency—Literature and Pure Art. Dr. J. Pap.

August 8.

Colliery Explosions and Their Prevention. Hanns von Jüp-
ner.

August 15.

Boy Criminals. Dr. J. Ofner.
The Population of Vienna. Dr. R. Schüller.
Ethical Individualism. Dr. B. Wille.

August 22.

Electoral Reform. C. Tillier.
The Development of Philosophy. K. Bleibtreu.

August 29.

Japan. G. Ferraro.
The Development of Philosophy. R. Bleibtreu.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 44.

Ada Negri. Poet. D. Landé.
Ten Years of Austrian Factory Inspection. D. Zinner.
Sociology, Ethnology, and Materialist History-Writing. H. Cunow.

No. 45.

Sociology, etc. Concluded.

No. 46.

The Belgian Elections.
The Class-War in France. P. Lafargue.

No. 47.

The Class-War in France. Continued.
The Influence of Capitalism on Modern Dramatic Art. E. Schlaikjer.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau.

Ida Boy-Ed. With Portrait. H. Teweles.
On Time and Eternity. F. Rubinstein.
The Origin of Modern Painting. F. Servaes.
England and the Mediterranean. A. Rogalla von Bieberstein.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. September.

Boers, Englishmen, and Germans in South Africa. Dr. K. Kaerger.
The Language-Question in Posen and West Prussia. Prof. R. Böckh.
The Developments in the Condition of the Workmen of the Eastern Elbe.
Ferdinand of Brunswick. Emil Daniels.
New Goethe Wisdom. Otto Harnack.

Sphinx.—London. August.

The Theosophic Basis of Ethics. D. Hübbe-Schleiden.
The Mystery of the Astral Body. L. Deinhard.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 1.

Orlando di Lasso. R. J. Hartmann.
A Yachting Tour in the Baltic. F. Lindner.
Luise Reuter. With Portrait. A. Trinius.
The New Mounting of "Lohengrin" at Munich. A. Braun.
The Munich Artists' Festival at Schwaneck. A. Schmidham-
mer.

In the High School of Mountain-Climbing. E. Terschack.
The German Rifle Festival at Mainz. F. C. Dienst.
The Effect of Lightning on the Human Body. Dr. O. Götthelf.
The Schack Gallery at Munich. A. van Pfügl.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. August.
Fez. Ludwig Pietsch.

Berlin Stage Heroines. J. Hart.
Theodor Fontane. With Portrait. T. H. Pantenius.
The Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp. F. Schaarschmidt.

Die Waffen Nieder.—Dresden. August.

The Sixth International Peace Congress. A. G. von Suttner.
War and the Christian Church. E. Böhme.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—(For Girls.) Paris. August.

Leconte de Lisle. With Portrait. E. S. Lantz.
Madame de Charrière. Henriette de Lixé.
Memoirs of Childhood. Madame Jules Michelet.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. August.

Horsemanship in the Army. Abel Veuglaire.
Dürer and Holbein as Portrait Painters. Ed. Sayous.
What I Saw in the New World. Concluded. Mme. Mary Bigot.
Bibliographic and Literary Curiosities. A. de Verdilhac.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. August.

Socialism and Individualism. Maurice Block.
The Negro Question in the United States. George Tricoche.
The Agricultural Movement in France. G. Fouquet.
The Annual Meeting of the Cobden Club in London.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.
August 1.

Political Letters of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.
A Favorite of James I. H. de la Ferrière.
James Pradier. H. Jouin.
The Composition of the French Navy. Commandante X.
Infantry Manœuvres.
A Journey in Russian Asia. A. d'Apletsche Peff.
Leconte de Lisle. F. de Lollier.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

August 15.

Political Letters of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.
Ernest Haret and His Religious Work. M. Vernes.
Hunger. O. Comettant.
The Press During the Revolution. G. Lavalley.
Eterna Patria. C. Brunot.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

August 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Aryans and Semites of the Congo. Edmond Picard.
The Walloon Literary Movement. Auguste Vierset.
Letters from Antwerp. Donsel and M. L. de Rute-Rattazzi.

August 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Letter from Frédéric Mistral.
The Contemporary Ideal Movement. Jean Reibrach.
Letters of a Traveler. Antwerp, etc.
Marguerite Van de Wiele. With Portrait. Mme Rattazzi de Rute.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris. August 16.

Working Men's Syndicates in the United States.—I. Finance.
M. Léonce Chagot. Charles Hamel.
The Repression of Mendicancy and Vagabondage in Belgium.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

August 4.

Cartouche and His Correspondence. Hugues Rebell.
Jacques Esprit. A. Paluffe.
General Merle. Henri Mazel.
Some Letters from Tourgenieff, 1867-1870.

August 11.

Memories of Childhood. Th. Fontane.
Masters of History: Renan, Taine and Michelet. Émile Faguet.
Jacques Basilicos. Paul Ronnefon.

August 18.

M. Gabriel Vicaire. Ch. le Goffic.
Higher Education in France. Ernest Dupuy.
Memories of Childhood. Continued. Th. Fontane.
Women Writers. Mme. Jeanne Rival.

August 25.

Bernard Palissy. Émile Faguet.
"Tricolor" Marc and His Friend Pixérécourt. É. Neukomm and G. Bertin.

Memories of Childhood. Continued. Th. Fontane.
The War in Corea. Frédéric Amouretti.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

August 1.

The Sacred College in 1894. C. Benoist.

The Crossing of the Niemen. A. Vandal.
Diego Velasquez—I. E. Michel.

Apropos of a Russian Alliance. E. Carny.
The Theatrical World During the French Revolution and the First Empire.

The Misfortunes of an Austrian Poet. G. Valbert.
August 15.

Studies in Diplomacy: the Austrian Alliance (1756). Duc de Broglie.
The Religious Congress at Chicago. G. Bonet-Maury.
Roman Africa. G. Boissier.
Diego Velasquez—II. E. Michel.
Tammany Hall and Political Life in New York. C. De Varigny.
Science Applied to Agriculture Manure. H. P. Dehérain.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

August 1.

"La Mort." by Camille Lemonnier and Paul Martinetti. A. B. Vaché.
Austria-Hungary in 1892-1893. Marcel Paisant.
Social Utopias. Gustave Lejeal.
The New Repeating Rifles.

August 15.

William Morris and Decorative Art in England. Jean Lahor.
Leconte de Lisle. With Portrait.
The Political Situation in Great Britain and Ireland. Henri Brenier.

Revue Générale.—Paris. August.

Parties in France and the Approaching Elections. Ch. Woeste.
The Commerce of Caravans. Eugène Carrette.
The House of Lords and Its Constitutional Role. Ed. Vlietinck.
France and the Congo State. With Map.
Souvenirs and Sketches of Spain. Julien Relhiaé.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. August.

Old and New Geometry. J. Delbouf.
The Influence of Age on the Memory. B. Bourdon.
Rules and Methods of Sociology. Concluded. E. Durkheim.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

August 1.

The Italian Nobility. Prof. G. Ferrero.
Superstitious France. Georges Lefèvre.

August 15.

The French Education of Frederick III of Germany. N. Filoz.
Corea and the Coreans. Dr. Comte M. d'Estrey.
The Mysteries of the Face.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

August 4.

Nervous Suture and Functional Restoration. C. Vanlair.
Proposed Organization in France of a Society for the Preservation of Photographic Documents. L. Vidal.
The Origin and Nature of Atoms. Concluded. A. Duponchel.

August 11.

Annual Session of the French Association for the Advancement of Sciences.
Lecture on "The Century of Electricity." M. Mascart.

August 18.

Influence of Light on Microbes. H. Marshall Ward.
The Travels of Galissard de Marignac. E. Grimaux.

August 25.

Theory of Formation of Hail. E. Durand-Gréville.
Influence of Light on Microbes. Continued. H. Marshall Ward.

The Patronage of Aliens in France. Ch. Féré.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. August.

The Evolution of Political Creeds and Doctrines. G. de Greef.

The Revolutionary Poetry of Germany.
The National Debt of France. Maurice Charnay.
The Socialist Movement in Belgium. Serwy.

- Brigandage, Camorra and Mafia, S. Merlino, PSQ.
 Bryant's *Thanatopsis*: Origin of a Great Poem, J. W. Chadwick, Harp.
 Burns, Robert, D. F. Hannigan, WR.
 Butterflies, Justin Halworth, HC.
 Caen: A City of Spires, CW.
 Camorra, Mafia and Brigandage, S. Merlino, PSQ.
 Canal, The Manchester Ship, John Dean, JAES, Aug.
 Caste: The Fiendishness of Caste, Joseph Cook, OD, July.
 Catholic Church:
 The Parish Priest in England Before the Reformation, NC.
 Theological Book-keeping by Double Entry, CR.
 Catholics of Russia, B. J. Clinch, CW.
 Catholicism and APAism, Rev. J. L. Spalding, NAR.
 Cawdor Castle, Edwin Oliver, Ata.
 Charities of New York, The, J. P. Ritter, SEcon.
 Chateaubriand, Mac.
 China:
 Our Little War with China, Admiral Peirce Crosby, NAR.
 A Journey to the Sacred Mountain, A. H. Savage-Landor, FR.
 China and Japan, Sir Edward Arnold, NewR.
 China and Japan at Sea, NewR.
 China and Japan in Corea, NAR.
 Childmarriage and Widows: Home Life in India, P. R. Telang, F.
 Choir and Organ, The Church, C. A. Richmond, Chaut.
 Church and Christianity:
 Can There be Heresy and Schism in the Church? S. F. Smith, M.
 Heresy and Schism, V. Smith, NC.
 Churches: York Minster, Dean Purey Cust, GW.
 Citizenship, Good, I. H. Evans, AJP.
 Citizenship, University Training and, Woodrow Wilson, F.
 Coffee: Negro Coffee, San.
 Coleridge: The Late Lord Chief Justice of England, NAR.
 Colonies and the Empire, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Vincent, NatR.
 Color at the Far North, Frederick W. Stokes, CM.
 Colporteurs at Work, G. H. Pike, Q.
 Commons and Forests, H. H. L. Bellot, WR.
 Congress, Work of the Fifty-third, RR.
 Co-operation, Economic, E. M. Burchard, AJP.
 Copenhagen: Vacation Rambles—IV, AA.
 Corea:
 The Korean War, Col. P. Maurice, USM.
 The Question of Corea, Henry Norman, CR.
 China and Japan in Corea, NAR.
 Cornwall and the silent Sentinel of the Cornish Coast, EIM.
 Cor, ulence Considered as a Disease, Marcia Duncan, Dem.
 Corsica, A Jaunt into, Charles H. Adams, CM.
 Cowboys: A Cowboy's Life, Thomas Holmes, Chaut.
 Cradles, Historic, Str.
 Crime:
 Identifying Criminals, CFM.
 "Known to the Police," E. R. Spearman, NC.
 Deluge in Other Literatures and History, W. R. Harper, BW, Aug.
 Diocletian's Palace at Spalato, P. Fitzgerald, GM.
 Disappearances of Men, Mysterion, E. A. Osborne, Chaut.
 Divorce and Marriage Laws, Chaos of, J. H. Eaton, NewR.
 Donkey, The Military Value of the, Lieut. L. D. Greene, JMSL.
 Dredging on the Pacific Coast, J. J. Peatfield, OM.
 Education:
 Miss Peabody and the Kindergarten, Lucy Wheelock, Ed.
 Teaching of English Words by Sound, E. P. Moses, Ed.
 Inception of Our American State School System, A. S. Draper, EdRA.
 City School Administration, Albert P. Marble, EdRA.
 The Dogma of Formal Discipline, B. A. Hinsdale, EdRA.
 History of Early Education, S. S. Laurie, SRev.
 A School Excursion from Indiana to Virginia, J. M. Rice, F.
 University Extension, E. Sandler and Mrs. J. Stuart, NC.
 Shrewsbury School, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 Scope of Education Under Mohammedan Patronage, HomR.
 The Freedom of Teaching, D. Sept. 1.
 Egypt and the Pentateuch, J. Urquhart, KO.
 Election of Senators and President by Popular Vote, W. Clark, A.
 Electric Railway, Lessons of the Richmond, F. J. Sprague, EngM.
 Ely, The Trial of Professor, R. W. Conant, D, Sept. 1.
 Embroidery, Talks About, L. E. Wilson, AA.
 Emotion, Physical Basis of, William James, PayR.
 England: Hiding to Hounds in England, C. W. Whitney, Harp.
 England: Early Summer in England, Alfred Parsons, Harp.
 Epistemology and Ontology, Andrew Seth, PR.
 Evolution: What Evolution Teaches Us, L. Irwell, WR.
 Excursions in Germany, School, J. M. Rice, CM.
 Farmer, Conditions and Prospects of the American, C. E. Benton, AJP.
 Farming in the West: Opening of an Empire, Cy Warman, McCl.
 Fêtes, Venetian—Past and Present, F. Cooley, Chaut.
 Feuille's (Madame Octave) Reminiscences, Black.
 Fiction: The Historical Novel, George Saintsbury, Mac.
 Fighting with Four Fists, Robert Barr, McCl.
 Financial:
 Declaration of the German Bimetallists, RR.
 The Financial Outlook, H. Withers, NewR.
 The Gold Question, J. P. Heseltine, NR.
 Imaginative Currency Statistics, J. B. Robertson, FR.
 English Money in American Mines, WR.
 Firing Glass, Simple Directions for—I, AA.
 Fishing: Sea Fishing, A New Sport, Black.
 Fontevault, E. C. Price, MP.
 Foods in the Year 2000, H. J. W. Dam, McCl.
 Foreign Affairs, The New Drift in, F. Greenwood, CR.
 Forests: In White Pine Forests, B. W. Davis, CasM.
 France:
 History of the French Republic, F. S. Daniel, FrL.
 History of the Elysée Palace, FrL.
 Universities in France, C. V. Langlois, PSQ.
 Franchises, Inconsistent, F. K. Henry, Lipp.
 Fruit Culture in Scotland: Apple Trees, CJ.
 Galapagos Islands: A Needed Foothold in the Pacific, A. S. White, USM.
 Galileo, Astronomer, Robert Ball, GW.
 Germany: Glimpses of Religious Life in Germany, R. S. Ash-ton, SunH.
 Gladstone and Beaconsfield, Maynard Butler, Men.
 Glass-Making: In a Glass House, C. L. Hildreth, Dem.
 Government by Parties, T. G. Kittrell, AJP.
 Government, The Functions of, A. E. Denslow, AJP.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|--|----------|-----------------------------------|
| A. | Arena. | FR. | Fortnightly Review. | NR. | New Review. |
| AA. | Art Amateur. | G. | Godey's. | NW. | New World. |
| AAPS. | Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science. | GJ. | Geographical Journal. | NH. | Newbury House Magazine. |
| AI. | Art Interchange. | GB. | Greater Britain. | NN. | Nature Notes. |
| AJP. | American Journal of Politics. | GBag. | Green Bag. | O. | Outing. |
| ACQ. | Am. Catholic Quart. Review. | GM. | Gentleman's Magazine. | OD. | Our Day. |
| AM. | Atlantic Monthly. | GOP. | Girl's Own Paper. | OM. | Overland Monthly. |
| Ant. | Antiquary. | GW. | Good Words. | PA. | Photo-American. |
| AP. | American Amateur Photographer. | HC. | Home and Country. | PB. | Photo-Beacon. |
| AQ. | Asiatic Quarterly. | Harp. | Harper's Magazine. | PI. | Post Lore. |
| Arg. | Argosy. | HGM. | Harvard Graduates' Magazine. | PMM. | Pall Mall Magazine. |
| Ata. | Atlanta. | HomR. | Homiletic Review. | PQ. | Presbyterian Quarterly. |
| BankL. | Bankers' Magazine (London). | IJE. | Internat'l Journal of Ethics. | PRR. | Presbyterian and Reformed Review. |
| Black. | Blackwood's Magazine. | IrM. | Irish Monthly. | PR. | Philosophical Review. |
| Bkman. | Bookman. | JEd. | Journal of Education. | PS. | Popular Science Monthly. |
| BTJ. | Board of Trade Journal. | JMSI. | Journal of the Military Service Institution. | PSQ. | Political Science Quarterly. |
| BW. | Biblical World. | JAES. | Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies. | PsyR. | Psychical Review. |
| C. | Cornhill. | JPEcon. | Journal of Political Economy. | Q. | Quiver. |
| CFM. | Cassell's Family Magazine. | JRCL. | Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute. | QJ Econ. | Quarterly Journal of Economics. |
| Chaut. | Chautauquan. | JurR. | Juridical Review. | QR. | Quarterly Review. |
| ChHA. | Church at Home and Abroad. | JAP. | Journal of American Politics. | RR. | Review of Reviews. |
| ChMisl. | Church Missionary Intelligence and Record. | K. | Knowledge. | RRL. | Review of Reviews (London). |
| ChQ. | Church Quarterly Review. | KO. | King's Own. | RC. | Review of the Churches. |
| CJ. | Chambers's Journal. | LAH. | Lend a Hand. | SJ. | Students' Journal. |
| CM. | Century Magazine. | LH. | Leisure Hour. | SRev. | School Review. |
| CanM. | Canadian Magazine. | LHJ. | Ladies' Home Journal. | San. | Sanitarian. |
| CasM. | Cassier's Magazine. | Lipp. | Lippincott's Monthly. | SEcon. | Social Economist. |
| CRev. | Charities Review. | LQ. | Longman's Magazine. | ScotGM. | Scottish Geographical Magazine. |
| Cos. | Cosmopolitan. | LuthQ. | Lutheran Quarterly Review. | ScotR. | Scottish Review. |
| CR. | Contemporary Review. | Luc. | Lucifer. | Scots. | Scots Magazine. |
| CritR. | Critical Review. | LudM. | Ludgate Monthly. | Sten. | Stenographer. |
| CSJ. | Cassell's Saturday Journal. | M. | Month. | Str. | Strand. |
| CW. | Catholic World. | Mac. | Macmillan's Magazine. | SunM. | Sunday Magazine. |
| D. | Dial. | McCl. | McClure's Magazine. | SunH. | Sunday at Home. |
| Dem. | Demorest's Family Magazine. | Men. | Menorah Monthly. | TB. | Temple Bar. |
| DR. | Dublin Review. | MisR. | Missionary Review of World. | Treas. | Treasury. |
| EconJ. | Economic Journal. | MisH. | Missionary Herald. | UE. | University Extension. |
| EconR. | Economic Review. | Mon. | Monist. | UM. | University Magazine. |
| EdRA. | Educational Review (New York). | MM. | Munsey's Magazine. | US. | United Service. |
| EdRL. | Educational Review (London). | Mus. | Music. | USM. | United Service Magazine. |
| Ed. | Education. | MP. | Monthly Packet. | WPM. | Wilson's Photographic Magazine. |
| EngM. | Engineering Magazine. | MR. | Methodist Review. | WR. | Westminster Review. |
| EI. | English Illustrated Magazine. | NAR. | North American Review. | YE. | Young England. |
| ER. | Edinburgh Review. | NatR. | National Review. | YM. | Young Man. |
| Ex. | Expositor. | NC. | Nineteenth Century. | YR. | Yale Review. |
| F. | Forum. | NEM. | New England Magazine. | YW. | Young Woman. |
| FrL. | Frank Leslie's Monthly. | | | | |

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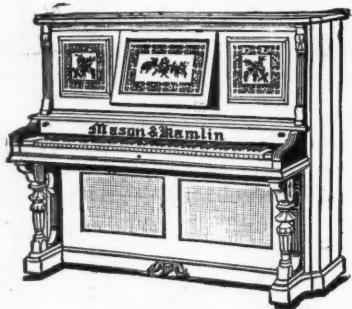
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